

The plan submitted by the board shows the suggested direction of traffic and indicates by the solid arrows the streets that would remain

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 5)

PUBLIC UTILITY CURB ADVOCATED

(Continued from Page 1)

on the technical side, at low cost, through co-operative effort; perhaps best illustrated by the first-class organization of the Electric Bond and Share Company.

Helps on Business Side

"On the business side, the purchase of supplies at wholesale. Large-scale centralized financing, by volume rather than piecemeal, through this high-powered vehicle of finance—sometimes, as it appears, a bit over-engineered. Economics in power production through provision of large central stations, with interconnection for minimizing investment to meet peak load or emergency. Concentrated and more effective public relationships, dealing with regulatory bodies and consumers, publicity flying squadrons, or more competent legal staffs.

"Unquestionably, also, as in the formation of the Engineers Public Service Company, there is greater defensive power for resisting the stock-purchasing onslaught of competitors. As the companies stand back to back perhaps in closed-up, trust formation, like the New England Power Association, there is safety in number against attack. And finally it is alleged that subsidiary properties can be rearranged more readily: buying and selling corporations—passing them, that is to say, from hand to hand. A mere statement of these advantages will suffice to call to mind the shadow cast by each.

People and Laws Also Blamed

"Utility managements are less to blame for this overextended situation than are the people of the United States. Corporations are often times compelled by the diversity of state laws to resort to these artificial arrangements—albeit perhaps not without a modicum of quiet satisfaction that our conflicts of laws are so badly permissive of profitable indirectness.

"Thus many states require that public utilities be conducted by domestic corporations; else they may be denied the enjoyment of such rights as that of eminent domain. Hence the domestic operating com-

EVENTS TONIGHT

Second of a series of lectures on "The Art of Listening to Music," by John O'Shea, director of music in the public schools of Boston, Boston Public Library, 7.30.

Annual meeting of Boston Flying Exchange, Inc., 107 Falmouth Street, 7.30.

Address by Theodore Hedlund on aeronautics, Boston Square and Commons Club, 8.15.

Food Fair, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 10.

Musical

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8.15.

Boston Opera House—"Aida," 8.15.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.15.

Hollis—Ollie Skinner, 8.15.

Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8.15.

Park—"Craig's Wife," 8.15.

Tremont—"The Last of Mrs. Cheyney," 8.15.

Free public lectures on Christian Science by members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., W. Porter, C.S.B., under the auspices of Christian Science Society of Hingham, in Hingham, Mass., Main Street, Hingham, 8.30.

By Frank Bell, C.S.B., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellesley, in Commencement Theater, Washington Street, corner Forest Street, Wellesley Hills, 8.30; and under the auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 23 Main Street, West Newton, 8.

Address, "The Rising Tide of Liberalism," by Miss Agnes MacPhail, Canadian member of Parliament, Ford Hall Forum, corner Forest Street, West Newton, 8.30.

Symposium, "Religion and Character," by Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, and Frank P. Spearre, president of Northeastern University, Community Church of Boston, Symphony Hall, 10.45.

Free walk through Arnold Arboretum, George Merrill, guide, Forest Hills Gate, 2.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 1 to 4.

Concert, Boston Public Library, 3.30.

Address, "Waging Peace," by Rev. John Edwin Sayre, Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A., 4.30.

Talk, "Lithography," by Ethel Hann, Museum of Fine Arts, 3.30.

Meeting of Massachusetts Library Club in Sanborn Hall, 8.15.

Service, College Avenue, Methodist Episcopal Church, West Somerville, 7.

Musical

Mechanics Hall—Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, 8.15.

Symphony Hall—Rosa Ponselle, 3.30; Russian Symphony Chorus, 8.15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid at Boston, Mass.: One year, \$8.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5c. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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13 JEWEL WHITE GOLD SMALL RELIABLE WATCH ARTHUR W. WITT BOSTON - MASS.

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- What has a savings account to do with world peace? —Editorial Page
- What island is described as "a sapphire shadow cast on azure"? —Winter Sunshine Supplement
- How should you take care of a piano? —Household Page
- How many radio stations has a Chula Vista man logged? —Radio Page
- What was the first result of Japan's "manhood suffrage" law? —World News Page
- What are the charges for passport visas in European countries? —Winter Sunshine Supplement

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

cern has to be controlled by a holding corporation chartered elsewhere, in order to couple up these local privileges with others which may alone be attainable by going abroad.

"Some domestic corporations have to be kept alive because of bond issues outstanding, perhaps with sinking funds. No accounts save minute books are kept, but they go on like brooks—almost forever. Maine resorts to steamroller tactics in winding up corporations, allowing condemnation proceedings to compel recalcitrant minorities to fall in line.

"A particular menace lies in the appeal, often under guise of a plea for simplification of an involved corporate structure, for the little holder of bonds of a local operating enterprise to be taken up and merged with shares of the newly-created finance corporation.

"For obviously by such exchange the uninitiated investor may have shifted his position from that of a preferred stockholder to a junior claimant upon earnings.

"The record of preferred issues of operating companies is on the whole excellent. By and large, however, non-cumulative preferred shares in any enterprise are aptly described by a leading lawyer as 'walls of the stock market.' They fall between two stools—neither a partner sharing in the increment of future growth nor a creditor with a prior lien upon earnings and assets.

"This contingency of magnified earning power operates something like the nozzle on a hose pipe—in speeding up the flow, so to speak. But the financial difference in a set-up, customarily created on the crest of a wave of prosperity, arises from the little appreciated but simple mathematical proposition that declines are accentuated as truly as increases in revenue. In other words, a minor drop in the income of the operating concern is at once translated into a major one for the holding company.

Padding Income Accounts

"The almost irresistible impulse to pad income accounts is one of the evils of permitting capitalization of those interstate public utilities to go on without let or hindrance. The purpose, of course, is to lay a foundation for further public sale of securities. Customarily, since the common shares represent no value, the increase in revenue, in other words, is every effort, therefore, is directed toward making a strong showing of earnings, in order to warrant as large an issue as possible.

"The menace of a development reaching such proportions as it has

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably followed by showers Sunday afternoon or night; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds shifting to south and east.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate backing to southeast winds, increasing Sunday.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; showers in Maine; slightly colder in Vermont; Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers in New Hampshire and Vermont; moderate to fresh southwest and west winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard Time, 75th meridian)

Albany	46	Montreal	44
Atlantic City	56	Nantucket	52
Boston	54	New Orleans	68
Calgary	24	New York	52
Charlottesville	44	Philadelphia	50
Chicago	38	Pittsburgh	42
Denver	32	Portland, Me.	46
El Paso	38	San Francisco	54
Eastport	30	Seattle	44
Galveston	78	St. Louis	42
Hatteras	84	St. Paul	42
Helena	38	Seattle	44
Jacksonville	72	Tampa	52
Kansas City	40	Washington	48
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:32 p. m.; Sunday, 12:54 p. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:21 p. m.

SUNDAY SPECIAL

Roast Chicken Dinner, \$1.00

Served 11 A. M. - 2 P. M.

Soup, Roast Stuffed Spring Chicken, Cranberry Sauce, Mashed Potatoes, Potatoes, Apple Sauce.

CAFE ESPLANADE

25 State Street, Boston

Next Door to Our Cafeteria

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BOSTON

QUEEN MARIE FAST COMPLETING NEW YORK 'RUMANIZATION'

(Continued from Page 1)

pare for the wearing of the crown as the wife of the future King.

"If I talk of myself it is about myself in connection with my country," she said, and then she proceeded to speak of Queenship as a job, to be entered upon with sober and serious consideration of the responsibilities involved, and not to be lightly laid down with the task unfinished.

Laying Down a Crown

"It was a woman, a countrywoman of yours, who said to me once, 'When are you going to lay down your crown?' I looked at her with a certain amount of astonishment and said, 'Why should I lay down my crown?' She said, 'Don't you understand what a wonderful gesture that would be; don't you see how the whole of America would say, 'What a wonderful thing that woman is doing!' she is laying down her crown.'"

"The seriousness of such an occurrence is fully understood by great corporations like American Telephone, which treats the matter from the high standpoint of a trustee upon whom the direct penalties are bound to be visited in case of recalcitrance.

"But in the electric light industry, the appetite for new capital and the freedom from banking connections and chaperonage have opened the door on occasion to practices falling far below the level of trusteeship."

OFFICE EQUIPMENT MERGER PROTESTED

Federal Complaint Objects to Rand Kardex Expansion

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—An effort by six officials of the Rand Kardex Bureau, Inc., and the Globe-Wernicke Company to obtain a monopoly in office equipment is charged by the Government in an equity action against an agreement which the officials believe is legal.

A complaint on file in the Federal Court alleges that officials of five companies, including two Cincinnati banks, seek by interlocking directorates and stock transfers in violation of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, to absorb the Globe-Wernicke Company of Cincinnati into the Rand Kardex Bureau, a Delaware corporation.

The three other companies named in the action are the Rand Kardex Company, Inc., and the Fourth and Central Trust Companies of Cincinnati. The banks are named as repositories for stock being transferred.

Individuals named by Emory R. Buckner, United States Attorney, in his complaint are James H. Rand and Stanley M. Knapp of Tonawanda, N. Y.; James H. Rand Jr. of Buffalo, and Henry O. Yieser, Henry C. Yieser Jr. and E. Z. Blagg of Cincinnati.

The Government demands that interlocking directorates be dissolved and that an alleged agreement for transfer of the Globe-Wernicke stock be terminated.

The merged company absorbed the Library Bureau of Cambridge, Mass., a \$4,000,000 corporation, and last December the agreement for acquisition of the Globe-Wernicke Company was made.

TALKS ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA

WARE, Mass., Oct. 23 (Special)—

Mrs. Claude U. Gilson of Boston, who was the guest of the Czech government on a recent visit to Czechoslovakia, gave an illustrated address, here last evening, before the Unitarian Alliance and Laymen's League on "The Romance and Reality of Czechoslovakia." The speaker told of the everyday life of the people of this colorful country.

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has been beaten; that he must have his chance to rebuild himself again, and that nowadays we must not think any more who was our enemy and that we must all consider that the world would be better for friendship.

Has Been "Shoved Forward"

"I, a woman, though a woman, have, little by little—I will not say with my own consent, but just because life does things to you which you do not expect but which you must do—been shoved forward—I cannot put another word for it—to take a position which I never dreamed I would take, that is to say, to a certain degree the position of a leader, of one who has opinions of her own, of one who is not afraid of saying what she thinks.

"But, of course, when a woman, and especially when she is a Queen, comes out into the public to say what she thinks, or do what she feels, or carry through, or give a new idea, or step out of the usual lines of what for instance in my case, Queens have done, she stands up, so to say, with her life in her hands and, of course, must be ready to be attacked."

She named the "collecting of hearts" as her object in coming to the United States, saying: "As I have come now over to America, with the permission of my King, who could not come himself, he did not just exactly say to me, 'Go and collect hearts,' because I do not think that would have been his way of expressing it, but he did say, 'Go and tell the Americans what we think of them, how much we believe they are going to do in the future, how much they have already done, what astonishing progress they have made in after all what we consider a short time, go and make them understand that our little country has its right to love, to grow, to progress; go and see for yourself the wonderful things they are doing.'"

Rumania as a Peace Factor

The Queen made a plea that Rumania be considered a factor for peace, and referring to it as "the last bulwark of civilization against a country which is now in a state of horror," declared "If you think of it this way you will understand the importance of Rumania and why the King and I have not felt inclined to take off our crowns."

Of her own work, Queen Marie said: "I, anyhow, begin to feel that I have some sort of mission in the world. Some people say to me that my mission goes beyond my frontiers. I consider that is enough for me, to try and build up a country; that if I can do that I think I have lived sufficiently. But, of course, nowadays no country really can exist without other countries. That is my feeling. What we need in the world today is the real feeling of

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BRITISH SEEK LOCAL OPTION

Campaign Against Drink
Evil Is Launched With
Much Enthusiasm

By Wireless
MANCHESTER, Oct. 23.—A campaign for the establishment of local option, with the object of obtaining the people's right to abolish drink in their own localities was launched with a wave of great enthusiasm before a large audience at the United Kingdom Alliance annual public meeting in the Free Trade Hall, under the chairmanship of Sir George Paish, the famous economist. Sir George said that the shortage of capital was as much responsible as the coal shortage for the state of Great Britain's depressed trade, which could be revived if the huge sums spent in drink were directed to more productive channels. Great Britain's need was great and the only remedy was the reduction of the consumption of things which led to inefficiency.

Left Jones, president of the alliance, reported that the opinion of the constituent, while there was also a growing healthy general public opinion, witness the decision of the proprietors of Punch to exclude drink advertisements from their paper. The alliance this year, he said, intended to emphasize the economic situation.

Norway's Liquor Vote
Referring to the anti-prohibition vote in Norway, the speaker objected to The Times' dictum that there was no legislation above the standards of the population, saying that this was putting it much too strongly because there were varying standards among the people.

Peoples had their good movements. They were not always on the same level, and a wise legislative body would catch the fervor of a nation when it was moved to reform, and put reform into shape in the legislation. It was the duty of the legislature to support the people, when their moral fiber might be relaxed. All those countries advanced in temperance legislation had proceeded by the way of local option. It was the duty of the legislature to support the people, when their moral fiber might be relaxed. All those countries advanced in temperance legislation had proceeded by the way of local option.

Charges Against Government
He accused the parent government of moral slackness in administration in regard to the evils of drink, noting "a weakening and slackening of their moral fiber in regard to the social condition of the people," as indicated by the Betting Tax, by the acceptance of liquor advertisements for post offices, by the Carlisle system, by the attitude of the Government of India to the Legislative Assembly's demand for prohibition, preceded by local option and by their efforts in issuing at the public cost Mr. Ormsby-Gore's encouragement to gin-drinking for West African natives in British mandated territories.

Local Option in Scotland
Thomas Johnston said that Scotland had established local option and would win again a third time next Tuesday. He had told a great multitude of fellow members belonging to the Labor Party that local option resolutions were in direct line to the teaching of Labor leaders of the past. The resolution which was adopted with but one dissentient reads that in view of the urgent necessity of curtailing unproductive expenditure, developing the home markets, increasing the efficiency of the workers of all classes, reducing unemployment, improving the health of the nation and raising the standard of living and happiness, this meeting demands from Parliament that the people shall be empowered to protect themselves from the liquor traffic in their own locality by direct votes.

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BRITISH COMMISSION TO CONTROL RADIO

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 23.—A leading British schoolmaster, and a prominent woman social worker are understood to have been placed upon the government commission which is to control radiocasting throughout Great Britain from Jan. 1 next, with a view to making wireless here an educational influence for good. They are Montague Rendell, ex-headmaster of Winchester School, and Mrs. Philip Snowden, ex-vice-president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and temperance and peace advocate.

The commission is under the chairmanship of the Earl of Clarendon, with Lord Gainsford as vice-chairman and Sir Gordon Naime as a member. The Rt. Hon. W. R. Inge, of the British Broadcasting Company.

GERMANS FAVOR LEAGUE CONTROL

Arms Supervision by Geneva
Organization Instead of
France Is Advocated

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable
PARIS, Oct. 23.—There is considerable controversy about the desirability of confining in the League of Nations the task of controlling the disarmament of Germany, but behind the discussion grave issues are scarcely hidden. The conference of ambassadors did not recall from Berlin, the Interallied Military Commission, as Germany expected, and Germany is inclined to treat the decision as though it were a breach of good faith.

Locarno and Thoiry, it is contended, should automatically put an end to special surveillance by a foreign commission of German military affairs, and Germany should no longer be in the humiliating position of being kept forcibly disarmed while other countries enjoy their freedom in this respect.

It would be an improvement were the League of Nations to become the supervising body, according to the German view, and this seems to imply that League control would not even be as serious as the present control, which is admittedly ineffective. Indeed, though it is probably an unjustifiable reflection on the League, its operations in Germany would be regarded as purely formal, therefore negligible. Sentimentally, France is perfectly prepared to withdraw its officers from Germany, but there is a somewhat complicated of the facts would scarcely permit politicians to abolish the possibilities of control.

Armand Briand, the Foreign Minister, was checked in his praise of Germany's pacific disposition by the presentation to a Cabinet meeting of an official military report. A number of important infractions in the disarmament clauses are recorded, notably the succession of volunteers for brief periods of training in the Reichwehr, and the military formation of police. The participation of the eldest son of the Crown Prince in army maneuvers, though capable of a dramatic interpretation, was really an insignificant incident.

Several points clearly emerge. The first is that Germany is badly advised to push hastily toward every disarmament clause, because it lacks moral authority. Pertinax writes: "Educational military control is finished. We can no more prevent the Germans from arming than from swimming in their rivers. Herr Gessler declared that he recognized for his country complete liberty to develop its military power if the Allies themselves did not have to disarm."

Unquestionably one-sided treatment of this problem of disarmament leads nowhere.

FALL OF COTTON ALARMS EGYPT

Government Plan to Sustain
Prices Proves Ineffective

By Wireless
CAIRO, Oct. 23.—The steady fall in price of Sakellarian cotton to \$25 per kantar is causing alarm, since it is held to prove that the Government scheme to sustain prices by advancing \$4,000,000 to enable small growers to make payments without liquidating their stocks is quite ineffective.

The gravest concern has resulted among the landowners, causing political complications, since the Cabinet is reported as divided regarding the merits of alternative schemes to support prices, the Zaghulists demanding further Government intervention in the cotton market, which the Premier and some of the colleagues oppose. The Zaghulists' position is compromised by the crisis, since the small growers ignorantly attribute it to defects in the Government policy.

When returned overwhelmingly last spring, the Zaghulists declared their first object would be the care of agricultural interests, so that unless their cotton policy meets with success, the political position may undergo a substantial change.

OFFER IS MADE BY LORD DERBY

British Statesman Willing
to Mediate in the Coal-
Mining Dispute

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 23.—Lord Derby has expressed his willingness to mediate in the coal dispute. The man whose influence during the war brought about conscription, and who as an independent Conservative now holds the confidence of all British political parties, in announcing this offer at Leigh said: "I hope with all my heart that some means may be found even now that will reconcile the antagonistic interests and bring peace."

Lord Derby's proposal is regarded as a response to the olive branch held out on behalf of labor by Arthur Pugh, acting chairman of the general council of the Trade Union Congress. Mr. Pugh suggested mediation to enable the mines to resume production, pending an agreement on the basis of the royal commission's report. This proposal was discussed at a meeting between the Trade Union General Council and the Miners' Federation executive. The miners declined to authorize mediation, but are understood to have acquiesced in the general council's exploring the situation further.

Mr. Pugh, interviewed, said: "I am hopeful that something will happen." There is thus a more cheerful feeling, although the outcome of the negotiations between the miners and the Trade Union General Council has not been altogether encouraging, as one decision reached was to call a special general trade union conference for Nov. 3 to consider the miners' request for further support in carrying on the struggle.

In the meanwhile the number of miners at work has risen to 241,000, with \$85,000 still in the Government is taking additional precautions to prevent intimidation at the pits. The Chief Constable of Derbyshire has thus issued a notice under the emergency regulations prohibiting all public meetings and rallies likely to promote disturbance.

Sir William Joynton-Hicks, Home Secretary, also has made a statement in which, speaking on behalf of the Government, he said: "We shall place at the disposal of every man who desires to work the full forces of Government, the full power of the Government, and we will protect—and we are protecting today in Wales, Lancashire, the Midlands and the North—those men who want to work."

Article 7. Disappointing
"If I had a letter from the United States Government," declared M. Daric, "similar to that received on this British debt agreement, safeguarding against transfer, upheavals and nationalization of the debt, my recommendation would be, 'ratify at once.'"

M. Daric said he need not hesitate to admit that Article 7 of the agreement reached between M. Berenger and Andrew W. Mellon, American Secretary of the Treasury in Washington, was the cause of all the trouble. The article provides that France at the request of the American Secretary of the Treasury, shall issue debt bonds suitable for sale to the public.

"This article," M. Daric added, "created the greatest disappointment among the French people. We know we are safe against commercialization of debt-bonds under the present American Government, which knows that will be the disposition of future American Governments toward France in the course of 62 years. (The time agreed upon for the payment of the debt of France.)"

Who knows the trend of the policies of French Governments 20 years hence? This Article VII is a perpetual menace over the heads of Frenchmen.

A Sentimental Appeal
Quotations from speeches of American Congressmen and financiers favoring annulment or cutting down the French debt are contained in the report. No mention is made in it, however, of utterances of Senator Borah in opposition to debt cancellation. "You couldn't expect me to present anti-French arguments," M. Daric remarked to the correspondent in this connection.

In arguing for better treatment for France on the debt question, M. Daric brought up the sentimental side of the question.

"Our men shed their blood together on many battlefields," he said, "and I think France should receive somewhat better treatment than the nation we both combated."

Debt ratification again is among the foremost of the government's pre-occupations.

Enfranchisement Without Any
Delay Called For

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 23.—The National Council of Women here has passed a resolution calling for women's enfranchisement in Great Britain without delay upon the same terms as men. An amendment moved by Lady Adam Smith of Aberdeen to add to this resolution the words, "provided the voting age of both sexes is 25 years" was defeated by a large majority.

Mrs. Hubback, representing the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship said there were 6,000,000 adult women in Great Britain still disqualified from voting, and unless the conference promised by the Prime Minister to consider this question was held, the quantity of milk produced.

Each and every woman's work made restful by proper practice. That community recreation and democratic adult education give unity to civil life was the opinion expressed by Dr. Frederick Keppell, of New York, president of the Carnegie Corporation.

BRITISH DAIRYMAID
DEFEATS MALE RIVALS

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 23.—Miss N. Jones, a young girl of New House, Staunton-on-Wye, the only girl competitor, easily defeated her male rivals in the final champion milking contest at the British Dairy Show at the Royal Agricultural Hall, winning the cup and gold medal.

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PLAY CONGRESS SETS NEW GOAL

Agree on Need for More
Training for Recrea-
tional Leaders

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 23 (Special).—Emphasizing the recreational needs of children and young people, delegates to the thirteenth recreational congress of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, just ended, agreed upon the imperative need for more and better training for recreation leaders.

Mrs. Eva W. White, director of community service of Boston and head of the Elizabeth Peabody House, made a plea for a kind of training that would equip a recreation director for the promotion of educational, dramatic, music, nature study and handicrafts, as well as the more familiar activities of physical recreation.

Mrs. White at the same time announced the opening of the National Recreation School in New York, the first school of its kind in the country to give post-graduate courses for recreation leaders, as well as a regular training course for those desiring to take up recreation work as a profession by the association.

Gerald Stanley Lee of Northampton, Mass., declared that Henry Ford's 40-hour week may be substantially reduced and everybody's work made restful by proper practice.

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GERMANS FAVOR LEAGUE CONTROL

Arms Supervision by Geneva
Organization Instead of
France Is Advocated

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable
PARIS, Oct. 23.—There is considerable controversy about the desirability of confining in the League of Nations the task of controlling the disarmament of Germany, but behind the discussion grave issues are scarcely hidden. The conference of ambassadors did not recall from Berlin, the Interallied Military Commission, as Germany expected, and Germany is inclined to treat the decision as though it were a breach of good faith.

Locarno and Thoiry, it is contended, should automatically put an end to special surveillance by a foreign commission of German military affairs, and Germany should no longer be in the humiliating position of being kept forcibly disarmed while other countries enjoy their freedom in this respect.

It would be an improvement were the League of Nations to become the supervising body, according to the German view, and this seems to imply that League control would not even be as serious as the present control, which is admittedly ineffective. Indeed, though it is probably an unjustifiable reflection on the League, its operations in Germany would be regarded as purely formal, therefore negligible. Sentimentally, France is perfectly prepared to withdraw its officers from Germany, but there is a somewhat complicated of the facts would scarcely permit politicians to abolish the possibilities of control.

Armand Briand, the Foreign Minister, was checked in his praise of Germany's pacific disposition by the presentation to a Cabinet meeting of an official military report. A number of important infractions in the disarmament clauses are recorded, notably the succession of volunteers for brief periods of training in the Reichwehr, and the military formation of police. The participation of the eldest son of the Crown Prince in army maneuvers, though capable of a dramatic interpretation, was really an insignificant incident.

Several points clearly emerge. The first is that Germany is badly advised to push hastily toward every disarmament clause, because it lacks moral authority. Pertinax writes: "Educational military control is finished. We can no more prevent the Germans from arming than from swimming in their rivers. Herr Gessler declared that he recognized for his country complete liberty to develop its military power if the Allies themselves did not have to disarm."

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NEW TEN-APARTMENT HOTEL DESIGNED FOR BEACON STREET

Ten-Story Edifice at Intersection of Exeter Street Will Have Gardens in Both Front and Rear and Will Command Wide View of Charles River

With the beginning of structural work on a 10-story co-operative apartment at Exeter and Beacon Streets for Elliott Henderson, Boston realtor, another important step has been taken in the transformation of the older residential part of the Back Bay into an apartment-house district.

The plans submitted by Blackall & Elwell, architects, reveal a further introduction of desirable qualities afforded in the modern apartment which, combined with its exclusive location on the "river side" of Beacon Street, tend to make it one of the finest residential units of its type.

On each of the 10 floors will be one apartment all of which are similar in design. Each apartment will have a large living room, 17 feet by 25 feet in dimension, facing the north side of the house which affords an unobstructed view of the Charles River from Cottage Farm Bridge to the viaduct, and on the opposite side may be seen the group of buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Next to the living room is the dining room, which is 17 feet by 13 feet in dimension, across the lobby from which is the library. All of these rooms have open fireplaces. The passenger elevator and main stairs open into a vestibule which on one side, connects with the dining room and on the other with four chambers. Three baths provides each room with a bath connection.

The largest chamber measures 14 feet and 6 inches by 20 feet, with private bath and dressing room. Located at the southeast corner. Directly connected with this chamber is a small bedroom which may be used for such or as a dressing room.

In the exterior design, the architect has evolved a change from most of the modern apartments. The house is of brick, treated simply, and its style is reminiscent of North Italian brickwork design.

The building is placed in the center of the lot, with a 30-foot yard on Beacon Street and with a 30-foot yard on the river side. Both of these spaces will be treated by a landscape architect. T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and R. DeB. Boardman have acquired the management of the building.

Russell H. Potter Jr. of Weston has sold his property at 45 Reservoir Avenue, Chestnut Hill, to Mrs. Wyman K. Flint of Boston and Antrim, N. H.

The property comprises a brick and frame Dutch colonial house, garage and 11,430 feet of land. Mrs. Flint's son, John Gardner Flint, will occupy as a winter residence. Poole & Seabury were the brokers.

The Fred T. Ley Company, Inc., has taken a lease on the seventh floor in the Statler Building, The Old Corner Book Store, Inc., has taken a lease of the store at 54 Providence Street, in the Hotel Statler, for an uptown branch. These leases were negotiated through W. Marriott Welch and W. H. Ballard Company.

The Charles E. Howe Company reports these sales:

For H. J. Soderland, his 6063 feet of land, together with a single frame dwelling at 15 Farmer Street, Arlington, to Franklin B. Miller for occupancy. The property is valued at \$900.

For Gertrude T. Torrey, her single frame house and garage, together with 8040 feet of land at 11 Elmore Street, to Peter Turchon. The building is assessed at \$6200 and the land at \$1200.

For Laura Pierce, her single house at 68 Floral Street, Newton, and 7700 feet of land, to George Brackett. The buildings are assessed for \$5000 and the land for \$600. The purchase price was much in excess of the assessment.

The Edward Harrington Company reports these sales:

In the Newton Highlands district the property at 4-8 Hartford Street, Lincoln Square, consisting of a three-story brick and stucco building containing two stores and two apartments, also a two-story wooden building in the rear was recently made. The land comprises 7500 square feet. The grantor was Flora M. Patterson; the purchaser was Edwin L. Brigham, ice cream manufacturer, who has occupied the premises for several years and buys for the purpose of improving the property and enlarging his business.

William A. Sanderson has sold the estate, 64 Ridge Avenue, Newton Center, comprising a newly erected Dutch colonial cottage containing eight rooms and three baths, garage

and 27,000 square feet of land. The purchaser was Harry Quint who buys to occupy.

The Holland System has sold a lot on Ridge Avenue, containing 9000 square feet. The purchaser was Blanche Tucker who will build a house. The same grantor has sold a parcel on Ridge Avenue containing 30,000 square feet. The purchaser was Harry Quint.

Frank Clark has sold two lots on Halcyon Road, containing 16,000 square feet. The purchaser was Theodore Coffin who is building two brick dwelling houses for the market.

Shaw Livermore has sold a parcel on Linden and Worcester Streets, Wellesley Hills, comprising a 12-room frame dwelling house and 15,000 square feet of land, valued at \$20,000. Mr. Sullivan plans to occupy immediately.

John T. Burns & Sons report these transactions:

Mrs. Gladys R. Vaughan has conveyed to Edward F. Sullivan title to the property at 21 Hazelton Road, Newton Center. The property consists of a single frame colonial house and 16,000 feet of land, valued at \$20,000. Mr. Sullivan plans to occupy immediately.

Gunnvald A. Mortenson has sold his new eight-room colonial house with two-car garage and 11,000 feet of land at 125 Upland Road, Waban, to Morey H. Seader of Arlington. The property is valued at \$18,000.

Frank A. Connors has sold to Mrs. Margaret Edwards the 15-room house and 16,000 feet of land situated at 129 Jewett Street, Newton, valued at \$15,000. Mr. Edwards purchases to occupy.

The property at 88 Carver Road, Newton Highlands, comprising a single frame house, garage, and 10,000 feet of land, has been conveyed to Captain A. A. Dalzell. The property is valued at \$11,500. Miss Gertrude Hiscok was the grantor.

Title to the residence property at 94 Madison Street, adjoining Grey Gardens, Cambridge, belonging to Charles H. Hemenway, has been transferred to Maude B. Plowman, who will develop it into a residence studio to be known as "Wildwood Cottage."

Papers have also been recorded in the transfer of the frame property at 7-9 Madison Street, adjoining Grey Gardens, Cambridge. Lloyd A. Murray conveys to Florence B. Sullivan.

These properties, which have a tax value of \$6100, include a lot of land of 3325 square feet and a right-of-way to Madison Street, opposite the Harvard College Observatory.

Christian Endeavorers in Convention



COMMITTEE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION IN ITS FOUR-DAY TWENTY-NINTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION HERE WHICH CLOSURES TOMORROW

Front Row, Left to Right: Bertram Jones, Miss Lillian Nelson, James Hain, Robert Fraser, Miss Marian Rice, Harold Brown. Second Row, Left to Right: John Harris, Miss Edith Young, Miss Lillian Nuttall, Miss Beatrice Lockhart, Miss Ethel Howard, Miss Florence Ross, Mrs. Bertram Jones, Carlisle Green.

Top Row, Left to Right: Alton Sherwood, Russell Blair, Miss Agatha Richards, Leslie Jones, Charles Hansen, Fred Webber, Miss Esther Crocker, Philip Wallace.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR PROBLEMS STUDIED

Massachusetts Union's Convention Well Attended

Conferences on evangelism, led by the Rev. Raymond E. Livingston; on finances, led by Asa Burgess, and on citizenship, led by Judge Thomas Weston of the District Court, occupied part of today's sessions of the twenty-ninth biennial convention of the Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Union at the First Baptist Church, Clarendon Street and Commonwealth Avenue.

About 500 persons attended the various meetings. Miss Lela Cheney presided at the quiet hour. The discussions concerned the workers in general, who were told of the organization in detail. A business meeting was held this afternoon at the First Congregational Church and tonight there will be a banquet at exhibition hall in Mechanics Building.

Henry Grimes of Lawrence was elected the new president. In his biennial report, Russell J. Blair, field secretary, said that the union now has 1265 societies in local churches which are showing a constant gain. There are 825 young people's societies, 127 intermediate societies, 246 junior societies and 67 alumni groups.

Two hundred young folk, members of the union, presented a pageant by Miss Catherine A. Miller last night in which the vision that inspired Dr. Francis E. Clark, the "Father of the Christian Endeavor," to found the society was portrayed.

TEACHERS SEEK OFFICE TENURE

New Hampshire Association Committee to Draft Bill for the Legislature

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 23 (Special)—The seventy-third annual convention of the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a special committee to draft a "tenure of office" bill for the incoming session of the General Court.

The measure did not pass unanimously. It met with vigorous opposition from two or more superintendents who expressed their opinion that the time was too short to make a comprehensive study of the subject and prepare bill for the Legislature. Proponents of the resolution argued that satisfactory laws are now in operation in Massachusetts and other states.

"We are now the schooling ground for other states," one teacher said. "Our best teachers are leaving because they find positions in other states where they receive more benefit. Surely a law that is good enough for other states is good enough for New Hampshire."

Principal Macdougall of the Bakersfield School in Manchester suggested the next session of Legislature as the best for presentation of a matter of this kind. "Our next Governor," he said, "has served for years as chairman of the State Board of Education and he would be favorable to legislation affecting the department with which he has been connected. Now is a good time to go before the General Court."

Dr. James L. McCosough, president of Wesleyan University, urged the need of hard work in the high schools and colleges. E. C. Hartwell, superintendent of schools of Buffalo, N. Y., said that school superintendents are called upon to spend too much time to affairs that are not purely educational. School principals, too, he said, are called upon to give so much time to mothers' clubs, campaigns and other things that the class rooms do not get the amount of their attention that they should.

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EUROPE'S SOCIAL PHASES STUDIED

(Continued from Page 1)

In Italy and has just returned from a year in that country. She says that the Italians have at last realized that they have a debt to pay and have put their whole energies to that task. Despite the divided feeling regarding Mussolini there can be no doubt that he has done a great deal toward cutting down the overhead expense of the Government by reducing the number of government officials.

Professor Jackson spoke also of the new educational system which has been introduced in Italy within the last two years. This system is called by the name of its sponsor, Signor Gentili, professor of philosophy at the University of Rome and Minister of Education. The purpose is to reduce the number of graduates in the various professions who are unable to obtain employment.

Miss Louise Sherwood McDowell, head of the department of physics at Wellesley, made some interesting comparisons between the "ultra-modern laboratories of America and the less elaborate ones of Europe. She said that the European buildings and equipment look positively meager in comparison with American ones, but that the personnel of the European laboratories was more important. It is Professor McDowell's opinion that research work in the United States is not of a standard of excellence proportionate to the advantages offered. Miss McDowell attended the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Oxford, and the conference of the International Federation of University Women at Amsterdam.

Democracy in India was characterized as an experiment by Sir Frederick Whyte, first president of the Indian legislative assembly, in his third lecture at Lowell Institute. He outlined the growth of imperial power in India, beginning with the operations of the East India Company, and the development of the nationalist and home rule movements.

After describing the government of India act of 1919 he said, in part: "We have given the Indians the opportunity of developing democratic institutions in co-operation with ourselves because, whether we knew it or not, much of what we did there in the nineteenth century has formed in some sense a preparation of the Indian mind. The social organization of India is actually non-democratic. It is not a democracy in our sense of the word; if you recall the manner in which caste operates there you will see why the traditional form of Indian society is not predisposed to democracy."

"Education and the removal of caste ought to precede political reform, or at least to pave the way for it. But we are committed to the task. We must go forward, at the same time remembering that the goal of our endeavor is not as plain as we would desire. And if we find that our undertaking is not adapted to Indian conditions we must turn in another direction."

Sir Frederick will describe the Indian Constitution of 1919 and its effect upon the Government in detail in his fourth lecture next Monday night at Huntington Hall. Its effect on the provinces will be discussed Wednesday and a talk on "Contemporary Indian Nationalism" will close the series of six lectures next Friday when Sir Frederick will leave for London.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OFFICIALS ARE ELECTED

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 23 (AP)—Resolutions on the training of the youth of today, reports of officers and workers and election of officers concluded the session today of the Maine conference of religious education. The following were elected:

President, Rev. E. A. Pollard Jones of Waterville; secretary, Mark Proctor of Saco; treasurer, Philip D. Millikan of Portland; auditor, George M. Gaffan of Portland.

WOMAN EDITOR TO SPEAK

"How the Religious Forces of England Are Facing Her Industrial Problems," is the subject of an address which Miss Lucy Gardner of London, organizer and editor of the Conference on Politics, Economics and Citizenship, will give in the Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Brotherhood of the Kingdom.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 22 (Special)—About 300 delegates are attending the fifty-seventh annual convention of the State Sunday School convention at the Congregational Church here. Judge George H. Hinckley of South Portland is presiding. The sessions will continue through Friday night with a full program of addresses, conferences, instruction classes and round table discussions, with a long list of religious leaders and workers as the speakers.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PROFITS

Sherwin-Williams reports for the year ended Aug. 31 net profit of \$1,262,474 after depreciation and taxes, compared with \$1,451,482 in the year ended Aug. 31, 1925.

RESIDENTIAL PARKING STUDIED

Methods of reducing parking of motor vehicles on residential streets will be one of the questions under discussion at the annual meeting and election of officers of the St. Stephen, Gainsborough and Henshaw Streets Association to be held next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Guild Hall of the Church of the Messiah, 77 St. Stephen Street. Amos Weston is president of the association.

FRANKLIN COUNTY TEACHERS ELECT

GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 23 (Special)—Ernest J. Lawton, principal of the Orange schools, was elected president of the Franklin County Teachers' Association at the fortieth annual meeting yesterday afternoon. Other officers elected were: vice-presidents, Supt. Andrews S. Thompson of South Deerfield, Supt. M. C. Moore of Ashfield; secretary, Mrs. Mary Dennis of Rowe; treasurer, Supt. F. P. Davidson of Shelburne Falls; executive committee, Principal William F. Pollard of Shelburne Falls, Principal W. D. Tillson of Greenfield, and Howard M. Porter of Orange.

Secretary Stanley R. Oldham, editor of the Federation magazine, gave a short address and Dr. Henry Hitt Crane of Malden spoke.

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Imitation of Bird Tracks Led to Chinese Writing, Says Legend

T'ang Chien Credited With Invention of Art About 2800 B. C.—First Paper Made of Old Fish Nets, Says Scholar—Clay Type Made in 1045

The part so primitive and, in many respects, amusing, which nature played in the early development of writing and writing materials in China is pointed out by Dr. T'eh Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade Bureau in Boston, in comments upon the recent lecture in Boston by Dr. Henry Guppy, librarian of the John Ryland Library in Manchester, Eng.

To Dr. Guppy's assertion that China's invention of the manufacture of paper occurred in the year A. D. 105, Dr. Hsieh adds that existing tradition among Chinese students of script has it that this first paper, crudely made by T'eh Lun, chief eunuch under the Emperor T'ang, was made of old fish nets. The Han dynasty was fashioned of the inner bark of trees, ends of hemp, old rags and fishing nets.

The first experiment in writing is credited to T'ang Chien, who is said to have lived in the twenty-eighth century B. C. Legend appoints this individual as the Chinese equivalent of "Argus," having four eyes and the features of a dragon, and his writing was done by imitating the intricate footprints of birds. Mung T'ien, a general under the despot Chin (246-205 B. C.) is commonly considered the inventor of the hair writing brush, and the fifth century of our era is supposed to fix the date of the process of making ink by Wei Tang.

Prisoners Yield Secrets

Although Dr. Hsieh says record has it that, because Turkish and Arabian captives were a "e," in A. D. 151, to extract from Chinese prisoners secrets of paper making, enabling the subsequent considerable establishment of paper-mills in Morocco, in Spain, and Italy and Germany and England, it is undoubtedly true that modern civilization is indebted to the Chinese for the actual invention of paper and printing, necessary media of the press.

The press in China, in its organized form, began in the days of the Han dynasty, Dr. Hsieh pointed out, which dates from B. C. 206 to A. D. 219. Chinese history authentically points out that three types of monthly printings appeared in this period, the most interesting of all, the Yeu Tan Btu or Monthly Review. Hsu Tsau and his cousin, the two most important literati of the time, regularly wrote articles for this review, commenting upon and criticizing the character and achievements of their contemporary scholars, and statesmen. Tsao Tsau, Prime Minister to Emperor Shien of the Han dynasty, was once criticized by Hsu Tsau as the sagacious minister in time of peace and the traitor in time of turmoil.

Formed Political Calendar

The Yeu Li, or Monthly Dial was of another type, it published accounts of the important political movements of the month and on the morning of the first day of every month the official editor habitually presented his current edition to the Chancellor who, in turn, was responsible for its reading to the court. The Yeu Piau, or Monthly Bulletin was the third in the group. It formally recorded the current events of the month. This bulletin, according to Sze Kuo, the Chinese history written by Sze Ma Chien, made its first appearance in the latter part of the Chow dynasty.

In A. D. 1045 movable type was invented by a commoner named Pi Shung who began then to use a type made of clay. For nearly 600 years before Gutenberg was cutting his matrices at Mainz this humble inventor was printing books in his blackthorn shop.

The Peking Gazette or, as it was formerly known, the Ti Chau, dates back as far as the seventh century. It has a concrete history of more than 1100 years. The "Ting Pao" or the Metropolitan Gazette was founded early in the sixteenth century.

In the period of the Tang dynasty the Ti Chau began to appear regularly and continued, with some occasional changes of titles, until after the fall of the Manchu dynasty when it was permitted to pass, together with the ancient throne.

STAR WOMEN'S CLUB MEETS

Mrs. Edith N. Rogers, Representative from the fifth congressional district; Mrs. Carl L. Watson of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, together with numerous officers of state women's organizations, were guests of the Eastern Star Women's Club at its "Presidents' Day" observance, which marked the fall opening of the club in the Hotel Vendome yesterday afternoon. The reception committee was headed by Mrs. Annie L. Womack of Melrose, honorary president. The entertainment program consisted of music and dramatic readings.

Monday, October 25th

John Shepard Day

A Tribute to Three Generations of Leadership

MONDAY in a value-drive that suggests the magic wand, we will endeavor to roll up a volume of sales bigger by far than on any other single day in the history of our store. Every section of the store will join in this one-day burst of extraordinary crowd-bringing specials—executives, department managers, salespeople—the entire organization will thus pay tribute to the ideals of the founder, John Shepard, ideals which passing from father to son and gaining power of achievement with the passing years are the spirit of the store today under the ownership and direction of John Shepard Jr.

Yes, Monday, in a climax of value-giving, we who have planned this tribute will glorify the ideals of service so inwrought in the very life of the store. Storewide shopping scenes will be vibrant with amazing values—nothing like it in sixty-one years. You will save on the very things you most desire to purchase. These values are all that they seem in print. The merchandise is as fine, and new, and reasonable as any we have ever offered. How has this been done? Only by supreme efforts in securing the co-operation of scores of manufacturers who have literally "outdone themselves" in helping to make this a crowning Shepard Day. Monday at nine, all will be ready. Be here without fail.

Nearly 200 of the Most Startling Values

See the Sunday Globe or Herald for the complete details of this great event

The Shepard Stores

Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y.

Second Memorial to Massasoit to Be Unveiled in Rhode Island

BARRINGTON, R. I., Oct. 22 (AP)—In memory of Massasoit, famous Indian chieftain of colonial days, whose friendship for the white settlers aided them in maintaining their foothold in the new world, a quartz boulder bearing a bronze tablet will be dedicated here tomorrow afternoon.

The site of the memorial is on the south side of the Rumstick Road, approximately 100 yards from the Massasoit spring. This location was chosen not only because of its proximity to the spring, but also because it will be in view of all who pass along the road. The tablet will bear the following inscription:

"This boulder marks the site of Massasoit Spring and commemorates the great Indian Sachem Massasoit, friend of the white man and chief of the region when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, 1620. This tablet is placed in accordance with the purpose of the late Thomas W. Bicknell by the Rhode Island Citizens' Historical Society and the Algonquian Indian Association, 1926."

The memorial will be the second that has been erected to the Indian

for several years ago the State's committee on historic sites placed a marker at the Massasoit spring. Erection of the second memorial has been opposed by the state committee's chairman, Howard W. Preston, who said he could see no necessity for erecting another marker 100 yards away from the same historic spot.

"It recalls the Rhode Island Red controversy," said Mr. Preston, "when it was decided to erect rival statues to a chieftain. When the first marker in honor of Massasoit was placed, that was enough, I think."

But Barrington residents believed there should be another and more prominent memorial to mark the spot and proceeded with plans for tomorrow's dedication. Judge Thomas Z. Lee, president of the Citizens' Historical Society will deliver the principal address at the exercises. The monument will be accepted for the town by Frederick C. Church, town clerk.

GASOLINE PRICE CUT

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22—Pennsylvania refiners reduced gasoline one-quarter cent a gallon.

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STATE CAMPAIGN
IN FINAL STAGESCandidates Discuss Issues
on Many Platforms—C.
E. Hughes to Speak

Republican and Democratic mass meetings are to be held every night except on the two Sundays between now and election day, Nov. 2, by the Republican and Democratic campaign committees in Massachusetts, and the candidates for state and federal places as well as political speakers from outside of the State, including Charles E. Hughes of New York, will be on the stump.

Tonight the Republicans hold a large political rally in the Quincy City Hall at which Senator Butler, Governor Fuller, Lieut.-Gov. Frank G. Allen, Edward C. Stokes, formerly Governor of New Jersey, and Mrs. James D. Tillingham, chairman of the women's division of the Republican State Committee, are to be the speakers.

The Democrats will wind up their week's campaigning in Springfield and Chicopee tonight where former Senator Walsh, Col. William A. Gaston and Edmund P. Talbot, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, will discuss their campaign issues.

Following a Circle

The Democratic state and federal candidates have been following the Republicans around their circle in the western part of the State the latter part of this week, but next week will see both tickets hard at work in the central and eastern part of Massachusetts from Monday until Saturday.

Next Saturday night the Republicans will hold their final great mass meeting of the campaign in Tremont Temple. Mr. Hughes, formerly Secretary of State and former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, will be the leading speaker from outside of Massachusetts, while Senator Butler and Governor Fuller will also deliver their campaign messages.

At the first noonday rally of the Republicans held at 57 Court Street yesterday, Wellington Wells, president of the Senate; Henry Goldberg, Boston University Law School; James Jackson, former State Treasurer; Joseph E. Walsh, former Speaker of the House; Arthur C. Reading, party nominee for Attorney-General, and Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, were among the speakers.

Mr. Andrews' Statement

A. Platt Andrews, Representative in Congress from the Sixth District, in a letter to Robert M. Washburn, president of the Roosevelt Club of Massachusetts, has answered the club's poll of sentiment in regard to changing the Volstead Law as follows:

"I would not vote for any change in the law that was contrary to the Constitution or which would lose for the country the obvious benefits which prohibition has already brought.

"On the other hand, if there should come before Congress a proposal, not contrary to the Constitution, which seemed likely to preserve these benefits and at the same time to obviate the excesses and abuses that are equally evident in the present regime, it would have my support."

Street Parade Reviewed

In President Coolidge's home city of Northampton and in Holyoke last night, Senator Butler, Governor Fuller and Lieutenant-Governor Allen addressed large audiences after reviewing a large street parade in the former city. Senator Butler reiterated his assertion that business and industrial conditions in the United States as they have been under Mr. Coolidge's Administration should be allowed to continue by maintaining the same government. Governor Fuller reviewed his administration with the inference that he believes "one good term deserves another."

Mr. Walsh and Mr. Gaston campaigned in Adams and North Adams and Barre last night. Barre is the Democratic gubernatorial candidate's home. Mr. Walsh continued his assertions that there is not the degree of industrial prosperity in the United States today that Senator Butler has been describing. Asserting his political independence, the former Senator said:

"I am an independent. To be an independent in public office is not inconsistent with being a good Democrat. I never had and I never intend to accept any public office where I shall be obliged to wear any party collar or receive orders from any party boss. When the interests of Massachusetts are at stake I shall not be subservient to any party interest if I believe that the two interests conflict."

MUSIC

"Lucia"

Last evening the San Carlo Grand Opera Company presented Donizetti's "Lucia de Lammermoor" at the Boston Opera House. The cast:

Lucia.....Tina Paggi
Henry Ashton.....Gino Lulli
Edgar de Ravenscroft.....Gino Lulli
Raymond.....Natalie Cervi
Norman.....Philip Falcio
Lord Arthur Bucklaw.....Francesco Currel
Conductor, Carlo Farini

It is not often that one sees Scottish kilts gracing the operatic stage, and the sight of the bright plaids always makes a pleasantly colorful opening for this old favorite of opera-goers. It was a lusty chorus of supposed Scots who opened the evening's music, and by their vigor made sharp contrast to the ensuing scene of moonlight and lovers. Indeed, the chorus last evening sang with an enthusiasm and a liveliness which has not always entered into its work here during the past two weeks.

Miss Paggi made a charming Lucia. She was pleasing in appearance, and attractively costumed. She contrasted her scenes with a keen aptitude, picturing the blissful girl of the love scenes in an altogether different manner than the harassed heroine of the rest of the opera. For this characterization, all praise to Miss Paggi. Her voice last night

was clear and unhampered. Her high, clear, coloratura skipped over the fluent melodies and involved ornamentations with ease and smoothness. One very noticeable lapse obtruded itself, however. Several times, and always very obviously, the singer deviated from pitch. At times she flatted as much as a full half tone, and once, in an unaccompanied bit, it seemed even more pronounced.

In place of Mr. Conati, who had been scheduled for the part of Henry, Gino Lulli appeared. He was in good voice, and made vivid and forceful this not too sympathetic role. In his scenes with Lucia he was properly masterful and commanding, while she in return was the sufficiently cowed young sister. When he sang the several duets allotted to Mr. Onofrei, as the flatted one to himself, the result was usually pleasing. The voices of the two men are well suited to each other, having a certain likeness in timbre.

The famous sextet of the second act brought the same applause it usually evokes, and in its performance last night was deserving of the acclaim. Indeed, the entire opera progressed very smoothly. There were few promptings, and few slips. The omission of a scene or two of small importance brought the opera within reasonable length and increased enjoyment. Altogether a commendable and attractive performance.

C. S. S.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 24, in Mechanics Hall, the first concert of the newly organized Boston Philharmonic orchestra, with Ethel Leginska as conductor, and as soloist in Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia for piano and orchestra. The other numbers will be Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Schopenhauer's Fifth Symphony, Peterka's "Triumph of Life," a "rhapsodical prelude," op. 8 (first time in America), and Wagner's Overture to "Tannhauser."

On the same afternoon, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Rosa Ponsetti, dramatic soprano of the Metropolitan Opera.

Sunday evening, Oct. 24, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Russian Symphonic Choir, Basile Kibalachich, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Dorothy George, mezzo-soprano.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Bruce Simonds, pianist.

On the same evening, in Steinert Hall, a recital by Eva Stark, violinist.



THE STETSENKO SISTERS

Thursday evening, Oct. 28, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Harrison Potter, pianist.

On the same evening, at the Copley Plaza Hotel, a recital by Naomi Hewitt, cellist.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 29, in Symphony Hall, the fourth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphonic Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program comprises Berlioz's Overture "Le Carnaval Romain," Borodin's Second Symphony, Liszt's Scherzo, "Tales of the East," and Tchaikovsky's "Marche Slave."

Saturday afternoon, Oct. 30, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Donald Francis Tovey.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the English Singers, with a program featuring Elisabethan part songs.

On the same afternoon, in Mechanics Hall, the second concert by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Ethel Leginska, conductor. The program includes Dvorak's Symphony "From the New World," Korngold's Incidental Music to "Much Ado About Nothing," and Tchaikovsky's "Marche Slave."

Sunday evening, Oct. 31, in the Copley Theatre, a concert of Negro spirituals by J. Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 2, in Jordan Hall, a violin recital by Stefan Sopkin.

Wednesday, Nov. 3, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Kate Frickin, pianist, and Marie Nichols, violinist.

Friday evening, Nov. 5, in Jordan Hall, a concert for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the New England Conservatory, with Guy Maier and Lee Saffron, and Ernest Hutcheson, pianists, and the Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 6, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Pauline Danforth, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 7, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Roland Hayes.

On the same afternoon, in Mechanics Hall, the third concert by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Ethel Leginska, conductor.

FOGG MUSEUM GETS ART GIFT

A series of reproductions of "Living Art" has been presented to Fogg Museum by Alfred H. Barr and Jera Abbott, graduate students at Harvard University. The collection will be on exhibition until Nov. 1. Among numerous old and modern engravings which recently have been acquired is an early Renaissance print by Giovanni da Brescia.

Grand Officers of Rainbow Girls



Left to Right, Back Row—Evelyn Ham, Katherine Cooper, Mrs. Lulu M. Gebrecht.
Third Row—Virginia Ferguson, Emma Bachman, Ruth Lord, Pauline Maier, Helen Flagg.
Second Row—Estelle Jones, Alma Sawyer, Ruth Backett, Miriam Percy.
Front Row—Charlotte Grimm, Esther Craig, Hilda Norton, Eleanor McCue, Frances Goff.

RUSSIAN SINGERS
CALL ON GOVERNOR

The governor's office at the State House was made colorful with costumes of scarlet, gold and blue at noon today, and then for several minutes was filled with voices even more colorful than the costumes while Governor Fuller and Mrs. Fuller listened in admiration to the singing of the Russian Symphonic Choir, directed by Basile Kibalachich, which visited the executive suite as an incident to its transcontinental tour in America.

The Russian Choir is presenting

FORM RAINBOW
STATE ASSEMBLY

Supersedes New England Assembly—Ruth Lord Is Worthy Grand Advisor

With the installation of the newly elected officers of the Massachusetts Grand Assembly, Order of the Rainbow for Girls, by the retiring officers of the New England Grand Assembly, at the second annual meeting of the last named organization in Repertory Theater Hall, Boston, this afternoon, the first-named is established and the latter dissolved.

Earlier in the session announcement was made by Katherine Jerguson, Grand worthy advisor, that this action had been decided on by the officers of the New England Grand Assembly in the interest of greater participation in activities by all of the members. New England was so large a territory it had been found impossible for all the grand officers to meet together as often as desirable and had placed the burden of work upon those living in the vicinity of Boston, Miss Cooper said.

To Systematize Work

By the organization of an assembly for each state instead of having one for all the states, it was believed that the work would advance even more rapidly.

By rule of rotation in office Ruth Lord of Concord became grand worthy advisor of the Massachusetts Grand Assembly, and Katherine Jerguson of West Medford became grand associate worthy advisor; Evelyn Ham of Boston became grand charity and Esther Craig of Melrose became grand hope.

Both city and state welcomed the Rainbow Girls. Horace B. Chan represented Mayor Nichols. Responses were made by Miss Cooper, Mrs. Melissa Cook of Fitchburg, senior Past Grand-Matron, Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts, was a special guest of the assembly. Mrs. Cook has the distinction of having organized the grand chapter of the order 50 years ago. Mrs. Alice Wallace, Past Grand Matron and present Grand Treasurer of the Grand Chapter, O. E. S. of Massachusetts, was another special guest.

Preparing at College

In her report the Grand worthy advisor of the Grand Assembly, Order of the Rainbow for Girls, Katherine Cooper stated that many of the grand officers were going to college or other higher educational institutions this year as a means of

better preparing themselves for their work in the world.

Some were preparing to be teachers. Others planned to enter other professions or business, some were studying for general culture only, but all were endeavoring to make their lives fuller, richer and of real service to others.

Reports of all officers showed the year to have been a full one, interest in the organization spreading and better work being done all along the line.

TRAFFIC CHANGE
RECOMMENDED

(Continued from Page 1)

as at present, and by dotted arrows the new directions that would be the reverse of the present rule. The plan shows that the north and south through routes alternate as follows: Tremont Street south, Tremont Street north, Washington Street south, and Kingston-Devonshire streets north. The more important changes are as follows, says the report:

The Most Important Changes

Devonshire Street now balances the Washington Street traffic and must be reversed so as to balance in a similar way the reversed flow of Washington Street. This eliminates the difficulty at Adams Square and simplifies the situation at State Street since Devonshire Street and Exchange Street will both flow north.

Kingston Street at Summer is the continuation of Devonshire Street. This must be reversed and so give a new continuous northbound route from Albany Street and Kneeland Street to Adams Square. "Winter Street should be reversed and made the major eastbound route direct to Summer Street, thus obviating the zig-zag now resulting from the use of Temple Place. With the change of Winter Street, the key, the other parallel streets are necessarily and correspondingly reversed. This makes West Street eastbound to Bedford Street which thus will flow naturally into the eastbound lanes of Summer Street, and supplement Winter Street for eastbound traffic.

"School Street should be a west or outbound route and so lead naturally into the outbound lanes of Beacon Street which should be one-way westbound between Tremont Street and Park Street. This will divert inbound Beacon Street traffic naturally by a right-hand turn down Park Street to Tremont where it can turn either way on Tremont Street and take Winter or Bromfield streets if it seeks to reach Summer Street or Franklin Street.

"Court Street, from Tremont Street

to Washington, should be eastbound. This will help to relieve inbound traffic on widened Cambridge and Court Streets, giving it immediate access to both Tremont Street and Washington Street. Outbound traffic seeking Cambridge Street from the Post Office Square region can reach it via Devonshire, or Exchange Streets, Washington Street and Brattle and Hanover Streets.

"It will be seen that this plan corrects all the undesirable weaving of parallel lanes noted above, at Park and Beacon Streets, at Adams Square, at Scollay Square, at Church Green, and the three left-hand turns into Tremont Street from Bromfield, Winter, and West Streets.

"The traffic of the retail district will be able to circulate on a basis of right-hand turns, instead of left-hand turns as at present, and to develop a general circular trend—in Boylston and Tremont Streets and out Washington and Stuart Streets—without retreating on itself as it has to do at present.

The downtown traffic southbound will use Washington Street and greatly relieve the streets between Washington and Tremont Streets, and also will relieve Tremont Street of about half its southbound traffic, permitting a substantial increase in the northbound Tremont Street lanes which will carry part of the present Washington Street traffic. At present on Tremont Street the northbound traffic is only about one-half as great as the southbound. If this condition is reversed the northbound lanes can take up half the present Washington Street traffic, and the balance can be diverted to Kingston Street, whose present southbound traffic will use Washington Street."

TRAVELING LIBRARY
DEMAND INCREASING

Maine Expects to Send Out 800 Sets of Books This Year

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 23 (Special).—An increasing demand for traveling libraries is reported by the Extension Bureau of the State library, and present indications are that the total number of sets of books sent out this year will reach 800, approximately 100 more than were sent out last year.

The Extension Bureau was begun in 1899, and in the following year 40 traveling libraries were sent to more or less isolated communities of the State. The demand in succeeding years has continually increased. The books are put up in sets of 25 or 50, and the cost to the readers is merely the transportation, \$1.25 for the smaller group and \$2.50 for the larger. The books are loaned for a period of six months, after which they must be returned to Augusta or sent to another locality.

The lots contain a general selection of reading matter, all of which is first read and passed upon by the library authorities. Some sets are made up expressly for children and the popularity of these juvenile libraries is evidenced by a long waiting list. Other sets are prepared for the teachers and contain books of a more technical character, which have proved to be of great value to the rural teacher, who has no local library to draw upon.

NEW HAMPSHIRE APPLE GROWERS
TELL WORLD OF THEIR PRODUCTS

(Continued from Page 1)

young men to enter this specialized branch of agriculture.

In the better markets of Boston and New York, in railway fruit stands, and even on pushcarts, one sees pyramids of western grown apples, red and yellow, great beautiful ones that have been polished until they shine like a mirror. Perhaps they were sent from Yakima or Hood River Valley to sell for 10 cents apiece. They come by the hundreds of thousands in neat boxes neatly packed and labeled, fitted in the box with geometric precision. No wonder they tempt the customer, whether he is a millionaire or a small boy holding his mother's hand.

"In the rear of the big restaurants and bake shops there are better apples," says the commissioner of agriculture, "apples with more juice, with more tang and flavor, smoother texture, more weight, and far better keeping qualities. These are the apples grown in New England and sold for 42 a case and less. They are being made into pies and sauce.

but in a pie an apple soon loses its individuality. Nobody admires an apple in a pie; he admires the pie. Our pies are famous; it is time that our apples were as well known also."

In recent years New Hampshire apples have gained in prestige. The few large growers who have sprang and carefully packed their apples have won a reputation which has brought them highest prices for their products. The Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the State Fruitbush Bureau, has begun an educational campaign to make New Hampshire apples more widely known, and to impress upon apple growers the need for following the marketing methods employed by their western brothers.

The state-wide interest in this campaign, the interest shown by individual growers, and the fact that the recent agricultural survey shows a remarkable increase in commercial orchards, prove, it is believed by the state agricultural experts, that New Hampshire is coming back—to apples.

MR. KEENE RUNS
AS INDEPENDENT

Mr. O'Brien Wins Republican Place on Ballot for District Attorney

A three-cornered contest for district-attorney in which Thomas C. O'Brien, incumbent, will be the Republican nominee and Charles G. Keene will be an independent candidate against William J. Foley, Democratic nominee, is assured as the result of the decision of the Supreme Court yesterday which in its effects credited Mr. O'Brien with a majority of 578 votes over Mr. Keene in the Republican primary.

Immediately upon the handing down of the opinion by the full bench, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, ordered work begun on the printing of Suffolk County ballots, which had been held up during the recount litigation.

On these ballots, Mr. O'Brien's name will appear as a Republican and Mr. Keene's name under the designation "citizens' candidate." Mr. Keene issued a statement last night to the effect that he intends to wage a vigorous campaign, and the Republican City Committee announced that it had endorsed Mr. Keene for the office regardless of party designation on the ballot. Mr. Keene counts upon a large vote from Republicans, while believing that the other two candidates will split up in some degree the usual Democratic vote.

The court decision turned upon the validity of ballots marked in various ways with pasters, Mr. Keene having made his primary campaign with "stickers." The full bench sustained

in all points the opinion of Judge Edward P. Pierce, who heard the case for the court and who adopted the findings of fact reported by J. J. Rombold as an auditor.

The opinion of the court, written by Arthur P. Rugg, Chief Justice, said in part:

"The cardinal rule for guidance of election officers and courts in cases of this nature is that if the intent of the voter can be determined with reasonable certainty from an inspection of the ballot in the light of the general known conditions attendant upon the election, effect must be given to that intent and the vote counted in accordance therewith, providing the voter has substantially complied with the requisites of the election law. If that intent cannot thus be fairly and satisfactorily ascertained, the ballot cannot rightly be counted.

The Intent of Pastors

"A casual inspection of the ballot shows that votes for candidates are designed to be made manifest by appropriate cross or mark under the designation of the general offices. This is particularly true with reference to the use of pasters. No political or other designation can appear upon the pasters and no vote cast in violation of this provision can be counted. The collective force of these statute requirements points to the conclusion that the Legislature intended pasters, where used, to be inserted under the designation of the office. Minor departures from the terms of the statute where there has been substantial compliance with its provisions and where intent of the voter can be ascertained, do not invalidate the vote."

The court held that Mr. O'Brien should have been credited with 233 more votes than were recorded for him by the election commissioners in Boston, and that 551 votes should be deducted from the count of the election—commissioners for Mr. Keene in Boston. Similarly by the decision Mr. O'Brien gained 17 votes and Mr. Keene lost 34 in Chelsea.

BOSTON

Houghton & Dutton Co.

Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed—

Electric Sewing Machines

Free Westinghouse make—thoroughly guaranteed—approved by Good Housekeeping Institute—daily rendering satisfactory service in thousands of homes

\$20

Allowance on your old machine toward a Free Westinghouse.

\$5.00

Down places one in your home. Balance monthly.

Open A particularly efficient sewing machine, easily operated, thoroughly dependable, economical.

Many beautiful styles to select from—all with built-in Westinghouse motor, light and knee control.

No cumbersome foot pedal—smooth, quiet, efficient, always ready to work. Runs for hours for one cent, saves enough in energy and smooth workmanship to pay for itself many times over every year. Fitted with toggle link take up movement, positive four-motion feed, built-in motor, adjustable knee control and built-in light. Many attractive models to select from, priced from \$79.50 to \$170.

Monday Special! NOT A FREE WESTINGHOUSE Treadle Sewing Machine \$32.50

SECOND FLOOR

STOWELL'S

STERLING SOLID SILVER For the BRIDE

Sterling Silver Double Vegetable Dish, \$45

Fluted Compote for Cake, Fruit or Sandwiches—10 in. diameter, \$79

Breakfast Tray with Server complete, \$65.50

Water Pitcher—Paul Revere design, may be had in three sizes, \$42, \$57, \$65

Heavy Sterling Silver Bowl for fruit or flowers, 9 1/2 in. diameter, 5 in. high, \$60

Berry, Fruit or Salad Bowl, \$50

Fluted Bowl for Berries or Fruit, 10 in. diameter, \$52

Water Pitcher—Paul Revere design, may be had in three sizes, \$42, \$57, \$65

Heavy Sterling Silver (12 in.) Salad Plate \$65, Salad Fork and Spoon \$22

(Below) Heavy Sterling 3-Piece Set, \$105—Tray \$67

A. J. Stowell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter Street, Boston
Jewelers and Silversmiths for Over 100 Years

DRASTIC COURT REFORM SOUGHT UNDER NEW CODE

National Crime Commission Outlines Definite Plan to Curb Law Evasion

Special from Monitor Bureau.
CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The outline of a code of criminal procedure designed to make court trials less of a contest of wits between opposing lawyers and more of an impartial judicial investigation to ascertain the truth, has been made public by the commission on criminal procedure and judicial administration of the National Crime Commission. The program is contained in the report of the committee, headed by Herbert S. Hadley, chancellor of Washington University and formerly governor of Missouri, published in the current issue of the American Bar Association Journal.

Incorporation of the code in statutes or constitutional amendments by the states would, the committee believes, "accomplish the largest possible measure of correction of the faults of existing codes of criminal procedure that can reasonably be expected, considering the present attitude of the public toward such questions."

While protecting the innocent, the code undertakes to "remove from existing codes provisions that work for the escape of the guilty." The report continues: "Many causes have contributed to the result that 90 per cent of those guilty of committing major crimes in this country are not apprehended and punished."

Few Pay Even Minimum Penalty.
"Many causes contribute to the result that approximately 75 per cent of those apprehended and prosecuted for major crimes escape the minimum punishment provided by law." The "archaic, cumbersome and ineffective system of criminal procedure that now obtains in a majority of our states" is termed a chief cause.

Elimination of the "third degree" in felony cases and lessening of the evils which exist in connection with bail bonds are among changes proposed, and it is suggested that all defendants be provided with counsel, at public expense if necessary. The committee would give the State the same right to secure disqualification of a trial judge or prejudice that the defendant has. Provisions for securing jurors of intelligence and for preventing disqualification of a juror simply because he reads newspapers are suggested.

The code would correct the American rule that a defendant's failure to testify is no evidence of guilt, a rule which it terms "contrary to common sense" and also remove "the over-emphasis that has been placed on the presumption of innocence."

It would restore the judicial power to aid in the actual discovery of guilt or innocence, "in those states where it was wisely taken away to the unfair advantage of criminals financially able to employ eloquent and resourceful lawyers."

Five-Sixths Verdict Favored.
Verdict by five-sixths of a jury, except in capital cases, is favored; and juries of six for misdemeanor cases. The code would give a defendant right of appeal to an appellate court following a verdict and judgment of guilty. It would modify the doctrine that all error in criminal cases is presumed to be prejudicial, a doctrine said to have resulted in reversal of an average of one-third of all criminal convictions in the United States as a whole.

Other sections strike against avoidable delays in connection with appeals and at abuses in connection with pardons and probation; also at inequalities in appeals which favor wealthy criminals. The final section is aimed at eliminating abuses of the power of nolle prosequere—abandonment of prosecution by the chief prosecuting official—which places extraordinary powers in one man.

Those taking part in the committee's proceedings, begun last January, include: Judson A. Harmon of Ohio, formerly Attorney-General of the United States; Roscoe Pound, Dean, Harvard Law School; John H. Wigmore, Dean, Northwestern University Law School; John H. Banton, district attorney of the County of New York; Ulysses S. Webb, attorney-general of California; Oscar Hallam, formerly judge of the Supreme Court of Minnesota; Marcus

Kavanaugh, judge of the Superior Court, Chicago; Prof. Edwin R. Keedy, president American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology; George M. Naper, attorney-general of Georgia; Col. Philip S. Van Cise, formerly district attorney for the city and county of Denver; J. Weston Allen, formerly attorney-general of Massachusetts; and Dan Moody, attorney-general of Texas.

STATE GIRL SCOUT SPONSORS TO MEET

Girl Scout commissioners and members of local commissions which support this movement throughout eastern Massachusetts will hold their autumn conference next at the Hotel Westminister Monday. Miss Helen F. Potter, divisional director, is in charge, assisted by Miss Margaret Gould.

Speakers will include Mrs. Arthur W. Hart, state commissioner of Girl Scouts; Miss Ruth H. Stevens, state director; Mrs. James J. Storrow, Mrs. Henry M. Dawson of Holliston, and Mrs. Fred M. Johnson of Swampscott, the newly appointed commissioner for eastern Massachusetts, who at this time will make her first official address.

One Factor in Masonic Progress



JOHN H. COWLES
Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, since 1921

LANDLORDS WARNED TO FURNISH HEAT

Warning to landlords that they must, under requirement of Massachusetts state law, furnish a reasonable degree of heat to tenants, was given by Charles H. Adams, chairman of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, in a statement issued yesterday. The Commission has received an unusually large number of complaints during the last week.

"In view of the increasing severity of the weather, the neglect of landlords to put their heaters in proper shape or to purchase fuel, to supply heat for which the tenants pay is reprehensible and will not be tolerated," Mr. Adams said. He cited the emergency law enacted in 1920 and extended in 1926 on the responsibility of the landlord to furnish heat, and pointed out that the courts are authorized under this statute to assess a fine or jail sentence upon lessors of buildings, where the furnishing of heat is part of the rental contract, who willfully fail to furnish sufficient heat for comfort.

Individual Stationery
100 Printed Envelopes
200 Printed Sheets
100 Plain Sheets

ANY name and address printed on High-A Grade White Bond Paper on top center fold and flap of envelope only. In Dark Blue Ink. A special gift. Send \$1.00 cash, check, stamps or M. O. Outside U. S. west of Denver, and south of Washington, D. C., add 50 cents.

NONANTUM PAPER CO.
450 Newbury Ave., Dept. 8
Newbury, Mass.

Scottish Rite Council Celebrates 125th Year

Growth of Southern Masonic Jurisdiction Commemorated at Assembly in Omaha

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 23 (Special).—Members of the Supreme Council, Thirty-Third Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, have assembled to commemorate the 125 years of its existence. These years have been rich and fruitful, closely linked with the development of the Republic.

Masons meeting here can look back with gratification over the long period of activity and growth and forward with confidence to the structure being built on so substantial a foundation. In these years, Freemasonry has stood by the high standard set forth in the following platform:

"The cause of human progress is our cause, the enfranchisement of human thought our supreme wish,

to teach the prisoner some self-sustaining occupation.

"Second. It should be so arranged as to interfere as little as possible with free industry.

New Wage System Will Help.
"Third. Supplying the needs of the state and its political divisions is a perfectly defensible utilization of the labor of state charges.

"Fourth. While it is realized that the prisoners are the state's product of their labor, it is, nevertheless, clear that better and more production can be secured, lessons of thrift, perseverance and self-reliance more readily taught, and the public better protected through the training for citizenship of the prisoners if a wage system, properly safeguarded, be installed in the prisons.

"Fifth. Prison industries should be conducted under the best modern business standards of supervision and direction, including cost accounting, up-to-date machinery and equipment, clean and healthful surroundings and workmen's compensation.

"Sixth. Due consideration should be given to colony care for certain classes of prisoners to afford out-of-door activities, including road making, farming and such manufacturing labor as can be done in the open air."

Resolution Is Redrafted.
Sanford Bates, Commissioner of the Department of Correction, of Massachusetts, past president of the association, presented the resolution. Immediately there was a protest against the phraseology of the resolution and who should be notified when a prisoner is paroled.

Many of the delegates were of the opinion that only the district attorney should be notified. Others believed that the district attorney and the police should be informed, while the entire congress was emphatic in opposing the public notification of prisoners paroled. The delegates believed that to publish the names of paroled prisoners causes a greater hardship on these prisoners in their efforts to return to society and lead honest lives.

After the question was discussed at length it was decided to rephrase the resolution. After this was done the congress adopted it.

A score or more other resolutions dealing with narcotics, prison reforms and administration were adopted. A resolution dealing with prison and who should be notified without any comment. It follows:

"Convicts of all kinds should work at some form of useful labor during their imprisonment. Idleness in prison, as elsewhere, is destructive of morality, discipline, and good administration. Prisoners should, therefore, be employed, this as much in the interest of the public as of the prisoner. While systems of prison industry must necessarily vary from state to state, the following fundamental considerations should obtain in any system:

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Resolution Is Redrafted.

Sanford Bates, Commissioner of the Department of Correction, of Massachusetts, past president of the association, presented the resolution. Immediately there was a protest against the phraseology of the resolution and who should be notified when a prisoner is paroled.

Many of the delegates were of the opinion that only the district attorney should be notified. Others believed that the district attorney and the police should be informed, while the entire congress was emphatic in opposing the public notification of prisoners paroled. The delegates believed that to publish the names of paroled prisoners causes a greater hardship on these prisoners in their efforts to return to society and lead honest lives.

After the question was discussed at length it was decided to rephrase the resolution. After this was done the congress adopted it.

A score or more other resolutions dealing with narcotics, prison reforms and administration were adopted. A resolution dealing with prison and who should be notified without any comment. It follows:

"Convicts of all kinds should work at some form of useful labor during their imprisonment. Idleness in prison, as elsewhere, is destructive of morality, discipline, and good administration. Prisoners should, therefore, be employed, this as much in the interest of the public as of the prisoner. While systems of prison industry must necessarily vary from state to state, the following fundamental considerations should obtain in any system:

"First. The work should be such

as to teach the prisoner some self-sustaining occupation.

"Second. It should be so arranged as to interfere as little as possible with free industry.

New Wage System Will Help.

"Third. Supplying the needs of the state and its political divisions is a perfectly defensible utilization of the labor of state charges.

"Fourth. While it is realized that the prisoners are the state's product of their labor, it is, nevertheless, clear that better and more production can be secured, lessons of thrift, perseverance and self-reliance more readily taught, and the public better protected through the training for citizenship of the prisoners if a wage system, properly safeguarded, be installed in the prisons.

"Fifth. Prison industries should be conducted under the best modern business standards of supervision and direction, including cost accounting, up-to-date machinery and equipment, clean and healthful surroundings and workmen's compensation.

"Sixth. Due consideration should be given to colony care for certain classes of prisoners to afford out-of-door activities, including road making, farming and such manufacturing labor as can be done in the open air."

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BANKERS' MANIFESTO HEARTENS
TARIFF MODERATIONISTS

Recent Plea for Modification of Customs Barriers Is Expected to Stimulate Public Interest in Trade Responsibilities

WASHINGTON (Special).—A new element of incalculable proportions has been hurled into the American political arena on the eve of the November elections by the publication of the manifesto from European and American bankers urging the modification of customs barriers throughout the world.

This document, although it relates primarily to European conditions, cannot help striking a responsive note in the thought of American exponents of downward tariff revision, as well as in that of those more far-seeing citizens of this country who have been contemplating European economic demoralization within the shadow of stupendous debt and repatriation figures with sympathetic interest. Thus what otherwise might have been a perfunctory off-year contest on such domestic issues as party politics, prohibition and immediate election funds may be broadened in its scope and refreshed as to its atmosphere.

Progressives, Republicans, low tariff Democrats, and especially the farmers will be encouraged to return to the attack in behalf of tariff moderation. The whole field of American politics may be a shade more attuned to the vibrations of overseas conditions, while the questions of debts, in the background of every thinking person's consciousness, will possibly be moved a step nearer the actual stage of American politics. Finally, as discussion waxes on tariff, there will inevitably come references to American criticism of British policy regarding rubber and questions as to what America is to do in the cotton crisis. It is a time when chickens are coming home to roost.

Time of Watchfulness

Washington, as a whole at a time like this, when Congress is away and elections are imminent, leads a detached sort of existence. The permanent staffs of the various departments have their jobs to do, for after Congress adjourns, the departments have to try to put into effect at least some of the things which the Legislature has been decreeing at mass production speed. Members of the executive branch of the Government have their tasks to perform, but it would be against human nature if even these august public servants were not somewhat subject to that tendency of humbler workmen to go through the motions with "an eye on the clock."

"What is going to happen? Shall we be really—not just nominally—in power after Nov. 2? It makes a lot of difference because we cannot plan for the future if we are to be tied hand and foot after election." Then there is the social life. The official people and the perennial Washingtonians are "in town" after their sessions at their various official political and official social capitals. But conversation is restricted. What is going to happen? There is much interesting speculation, but over it all is suspense.

As a matter of fact, active interest seemed to be lagging this year. The stage was all set for a conventional campaign on traditional lines between the old parties with Coolidge, the quiet life and prosperity as the dominant note on the one hand, and accusations of corrupt administration and electioneering on the other. In New York there is a case of a wet versus a drier, while in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois we hear shocking stories of corruption. But on all these questions the sensibilities of the voters have become somewhat dead.

Then comes this manifesto where, in leading American bankers among them, J. P. Morgan, J. D. Rockefeller, and Thomas N. Perkins, lend their names in association with eminent European bankers in a plea for tariff reduction.

Process of Exchange

Mr. Mitchell says the publication has no bearing on American affairs, but all his kindred and all his kindred's men cannot limit the power and scope of logic and reason. This manifesto among other profound truths said, "There can be no recovery in Europe until the politicians in all territories, old and new, realize that trade is not war but process of exchange and that in time of peace our neighbors are our customers and that their prosperity is a condition of our own being."

Does Mr. Mitchell, speaking from this side of the Atlantic, think he can propound gospel for the Eastern Hemisphere, and exempt his political friends in his own? Of course he does not. And besides everybody knows that the bankers have realized for years that isolation, political or economic, could not be carried to extremes in a world shrinking in relative size as rapidly as in this one of ours.

Perhaps the American bankers only had Europe in mind when they signed the manifesto but the celerity with which the spokesman for our usually laconic President delivered himself on this subject shows that something like a nerve was touched on this side. Those Democrats, "Progressives" and others who want tariff reform downward, and are sometimes called visionaries, can now cite financial authority for the proposition that more generous and sporting attitude by the Nation in regard to trade and tariff is actually good business for the Nation, if not for certain special interests which might, temporarily at least, be adversely affected. Tariff reform of course was given a decided impetus last spring from an unexpected source when Mr. Hoover and his associates and subordinates in attacking the British Government's rubber policy dilated upon the international immorality of interference by a government with "the free flow of economic forces." That the incident has not been forgotten in shows by the prompt way in which opposition press and organs have revived it in connection with proposals that the United States Government should cooperate with

the cotton growers in withholding several million bales of surplus cotton from the market for a year or more, and thus hold up the price by limiting the supply artificially.

Agricultural Conditions

Again there are the farmers. They have been demanding relief one way or another for a long time and neither they nor the Administration are very happy over the inconclusive outcome of the negotiations. The farmer says, and perhaps not entirely without justice, that he is obliged to buy in a tariff-protected market and to sell his supplies in an unprotected market. Tariff reduction did not seem practical politics, so he demanded government aid in the disposition of his surplus. He did not get it, and so now his weight will naturally be thrown on the side of tariff reduction.

Next is the question of debts. It is in the minds of many people. Americans have been made aware that they are not popular and they are beginning to wonder why. Another year and the average citizen may be giving this subject as much thought as observant bankers, business men, economists, and students of world affairs have been doing, and he may reach the same conclusions, namely, that these claims cannot be treated like ordinary commercial transactions; that large sums of cash cannot be transferred from one nation to another unless the paying nation can obtain the requisite surplus by trade, and that therefore the well-being of the debtor nation is necessary for the well-being of the creditor nation.

At about the same time that the United States in effect called on Great Britain to pay about \$1,000,000,000 sterling Congress put up the tariff on textiles, linen, cutlery, high speed steel and other articles, so that British trade with the United States has been materially reduced.

Along with the elevated tariff have come all sorts of complicated regulations as to the stamping of bricks, the labeling of bottles and the coloring of seeds, which hamper the importer. In a case where protest was voiced over certain of these marking restrictions, Judge Adamson stated, "The law does not excuse or count the expense or inconvenience. One purpose of Section 304A was to make difficult and expensive importations of merchandise or reduce competition with domestic merchandise."

Markets' Relation to Debts

Great Britain's European markets are demoralized. Ours are closed to her. It is only ordinary common sense to take into consideration the difficulties which this situation meets in the way of debt-paying.

Now in most dramatic fashion the whole question has been put into connection with one of our great domestic issues—the tariff. A breach, perhaps not a great one, has been opened between the water-tight compartments in the one of which was American politics and in the other of which was the rest of the world. A lot of water will go through this hole before it is plugged—and perhaps it will never be.

The Democrats are by no means adopting as their own the proclamation of the bankers. Their strategists in this city who are guiding their spokesmen by wire all over the country profess to see in this publication of the manifesto a deep Republican plot. One exception, however, well informed Democrat yesterday would not allow me to quote him but insisted that the Republicans, feeling that they were in danger of losing Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois on account of corruption charges, were attempting to shift the argument to the good old G. O. P. stand-by—the tariff. He said, "We are going to have tariff reform but at our initiation, not that of the gentlemen on the other side. How would we look?" He added sarcastically, "Joining in a crusade for tariff reduction under the leadership of J. P. Morgan?"

And so he refused to be interviewed lest some hostile interviewer might quote him as saying the Democrats were going to substitute demands for tariff reduction in place of accusations of corruption at this time.

Officially, therefore, the issue will probably not be joined on this question. But whatever the various motives which combined to prompt the publication of the bankers' manifesto, there is undoubtedly a constructive and healing thought embedded in it, which having been given expression, will continue to operate irresistibly in the national consciousness.

REDUCED RUMRUNNING
ACTIVITIES REPORTED

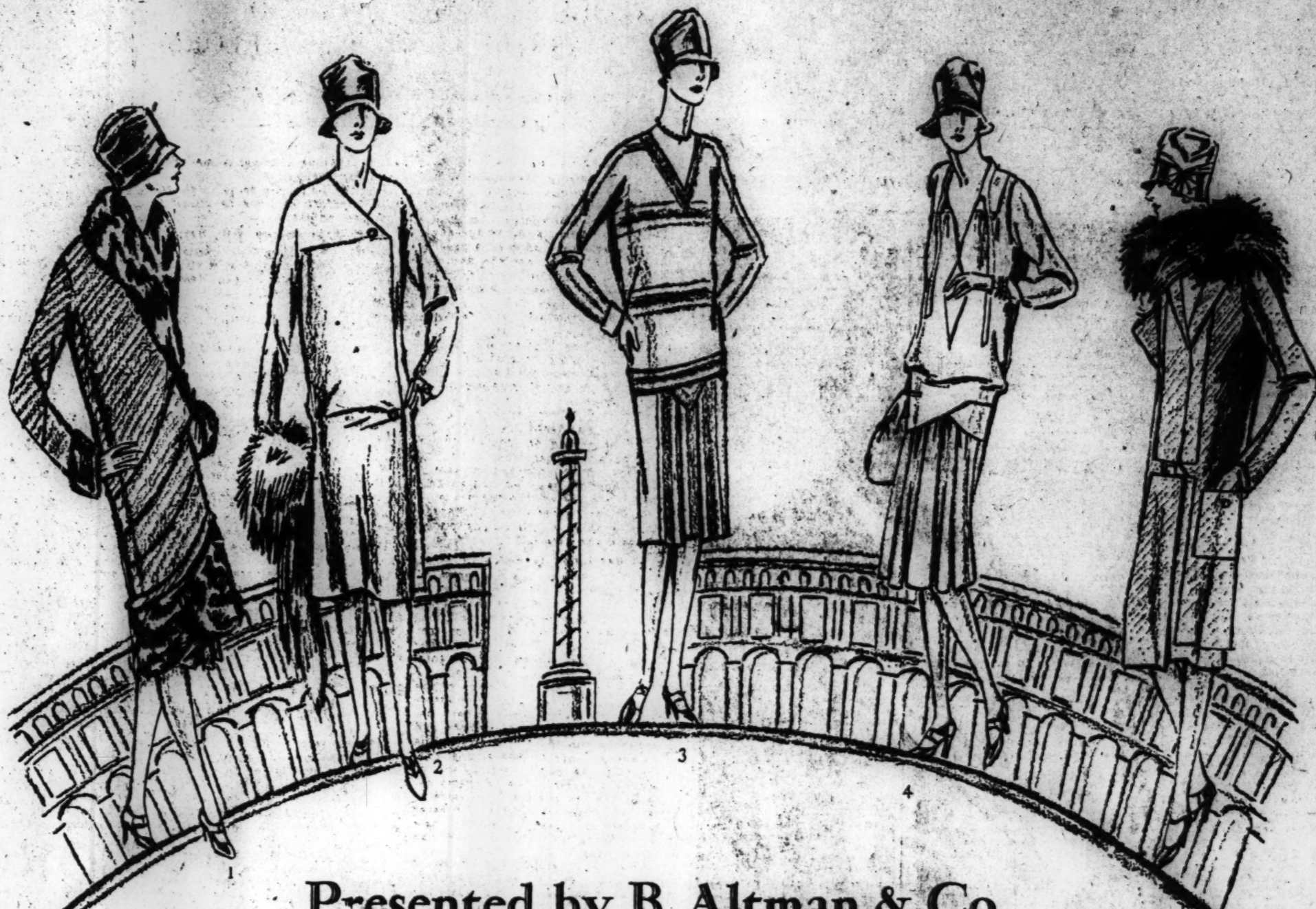
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Liquor smuggling by water craft is being drastically reduced according to a report of the Department of Justice on the number of seizures of American rumrunning vessels during the past two fiscal years. During the past fiscal year there were only 330 captures as compared to 518 for the year previous. These figures, the department holds, indicate a material improvement in the effectiveness of enforcement machinery.

The total number of foreign ships seized during the past year was also less than that for the year before. In the fiscal year just closed 33 foreign vessels were captured as against 85 for the fiscal year ending in 1925. In connection with the seizure of foreign vessels engaged in rumrunning the report notes that a number of those taken were old offenders. The British schooner Diamantina has been seized three times. The British schooner Neva, Sando and the British auxiliary schooner, Poseidon have all been seized.

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A PARISIAN WARDROBE

Presented by B. Altman & Co.
in Co-operation with "Vogue"Displayed exclusively by B. Altman & Co. in
the Salon des Debutantes, Third Floor—and
in the respective departments also in
the November 1st issue of "Vogue."A WARDROBE such as this may go anywhere,
in any company, confident that it is in excellent
Parisian taste.If you need a frock, a chic accompanying hat, a coat,
or all three; or if you need a whole wardrobe, you have
here the models in perfect taste for every differing
occasion.See how deftly the various costumes may be inter-
changed!How diplomatically the velvet coat, for instance, will
escort the daytime frock "Filon's Ensemble" or the
evening frock "Je l'aime," without causing the least
flurry that it is leading a double life!Not by accident do the models in this wardrobe dove-
tail. Only by careful thinking, planning, purchasing
in Paris by experts thoroughly familiar with the shops
and with the smart rendezvous of the scintillating
French Capital.

1—"Aventura Quotidienne"—a coat after Premet of novelty black broadcloth trimmed with caracul, especially to be worn with the Premet frock "Filon's Ensemble." \$365.00. The draped beret after Alphonsine is of blue-grey green velvet. \$30.00.

2—Frock "3466" after Pionnet, of deep burgundy velvet. \$68.00. Hat after Alphonsine of burgundy ribbed felt. \$35.00.

3—Beige-grey sports frock "1018" after Champcommunal, striped in softly contrasting rose. \$26.50. Beige-grey ribbed felt hat after Marie Alphonsine. \$35.00.

4—"Filon's Ensemble"—a frock of black crepe mah-jong after Premet. \$75.00.

5—Sports coat of English broad after Champcommunal. \$85.00. Hat after Agnes Le Patre in gougette of brown and white calfskin. \$32.00.

6—Negligee after Champcommunal in three shades of pink georgette crepe. \$110.00.

7—"Bobby"—a sports frock after Nanteuil of eggplant crepe de chine. \$39.00. Hat after Marie Alphonsine of eggplant ribbed felt. \$35.00.

8—"Epinard"—a sports frock after Nanteuil of deep green jersey. \$39.00. Le Patre en gougette—a hat after Agnes in brown and white calfskin. \$32.00.

9—Evening frock after Pionnet of pale biscuit coloured crepe roman, trimmed only with a faint, discriminating line of metal embroidery. \$85.00.

10—Evening coat after Pionnet of herring-bone lamb trimmed with beige fox. \$75.00.

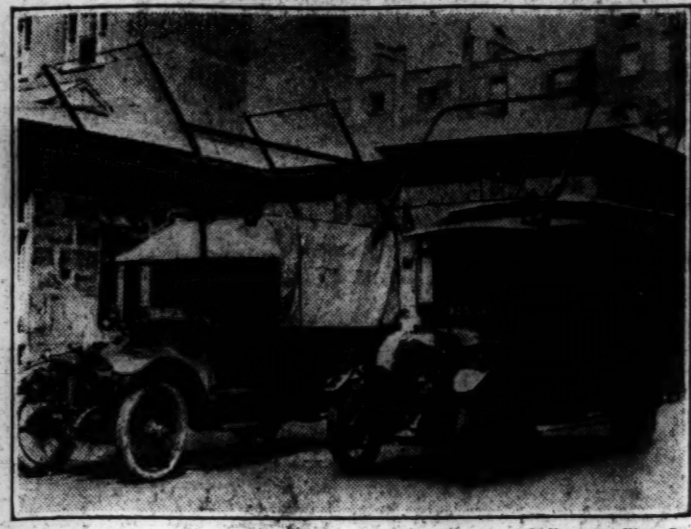
11—Coat after Champcommunal of black velvet lined with grey-rare duveton and trimmed with brown fox, is suitable for afternoon or evening. \$275.00.

12—A dinner frock of rose nasturtium velvet after Pionnet, with smartly draped skirt and simple gold-colored beaded trimming. \$125.00.

13—"The indispensable black evening frock"—"Je l'aime" after Nanteuil, is of georgette trimmed with black jet motifs and black fringe. \$145.00.

RADIO

Radio Traffic Control



MOTOR traffic as we know it today is a twentieth-century development and at the same time a problem, so it is most fitting that a twentieth-century device should be utilized in an attempted solution. We speak of radio, for England is working out a system of radio control of traffic. The motorcars in the accompanying photograph are equipped for sending and receiving, and the early experiments seem to promise much. The equipment used on these cars transmits 50 miles, and can receive 100 miles.

W. B. H. Chicago, Ill. (450 Meters) 10:45 a. m. - Regular Sunday morning service from Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45-11:30 a. m.

W. B. H. Chicago, Ill. (450 Meters) 12:30 p. m. - Organ concert, 12:30-1:30 p. m. W. B. H. Chicago, Ill. (450 Meters) 12:30 p. m. - Organ concert, 12:30-1:30 p. m. W. B. H. Chicago, Ill. (450 Meters) 12:30 p. m. - Organ concert, 12:30-1:30 p. m.

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LAST CHAPTER
IN DE FOREST
CASE WRITTENPhiladelphia Decision Ends
Nine Years of Patent
Warfare

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23.—The last chapter in the nine years of continuous litigation over the feedback regenerative circuit and oscillating audio has been written in a final decree by Federal Judge J. W. Thompson invalidating, voiding and cancelling 12 claims of the Armstrong patent assigned to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, defendant, and decreeing that Lee De Forest was the first and original inventor of this device so essential to radio. It was further ordered that the De Forest Radio Company, plaintiff in the action, recover from the defendant, its costs to be taxed.

So sweeping was the decree that the Westinghouse interests were given but three months within which to file an appeal to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, and if this were not done, the De Forest Radio Company might ask for an enlargement of the court's decision and enjoin the defendant company from bringing or prosecuting any suits for alleged infringement of the Armstrong patent in the United States.

S. E. Darby Jr., chief patent counsel for the De Forest Radio Company, declared that the De Forest invention that had been assigned to his client, the second most valuable patent in the history of the radio art—a value that could only be computed in millions—and that the Armstrong device was now in infringing use in over one-half of the radio sets in the United States. "Further than that, under licenses from the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, more than a dozen of the most prominent radio manufacturers in the United States are affected. If this decision is made final, the Armstrong regenerative circuit is essential to the successful operation of their receiving instruments. With this decree, these licenses are terminated with the Armstrong patent's invalidation and cancellation, the former licensees become independent manufacturers whose product, by reason of their statement that they are operating under such Westinghouse-Armstrong licenses, make them infringers of the De Forest patent, who may be immediately enjoined from further manufacture of their regenerative equipment," Mr. Darby said.

Much litigation now pending in numerous actions brought by the Westinghouse interests against alleged infringers of their Armstrong patent is affected by Judge Thompson's decree. Mr. Darby further stated that among those recently filed suits against the De Forest Radio Company are those of the Western Electric Company, of New York, of Illinois, of Virginia, and Herbert & Heusen of New York, in which Westinghouse seek an injunction and accounting.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 23
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CNBO, Ottawa, Ont. (415 Meters) 7:30 p. m. - Cozy Corner for Girls and Boys, Uncle Dick, 8-Laurier concert orchestra. 9-Studio program, dance music.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (480 Meters) 4:35 p. m. - Newsflash. 6-The Smilers, conducted by Clyde DeLoach. 7-Shepard Colonial dinner dance, "Dok" Eisenhower and his Sinfonians. 7:30-Football results and news. 8-Program by artists. 9-Dance music, Ruby Newman and his orchestra. 10-Rose Gold, accompanist. 10-News flash.

WREX, Boston, Mass. (480 Meters) 2:15 p. m. - Harvard-Dartmouth football game, Phillips Carlin announcing. 8:15-Samuel L. Robbins, talk. 8:25-Maria Conde, coloratura soprano. 8:30-Retinal and talk by Ethel Legrand, the only woman conductor in the world. 9-New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch conducting, direct from Carnegie Hall, New York City. 10-E. B. Riddout, metronome.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (325 Meters) 2:30 p. m. - Harvard-Dartmouth football game direct from the Harvard Stadium. 6:10-Newspaper editorial, "Organ recital by Arthur Clifton. 7:30-Dinner music. 7:45-Market report. 7:55-Capitol Theatre Orchestra under the direction of J. Fred Turgeon. 7:55-Musical program. 8:10-Radiocast of the Boston Symphony Orchestra through the courtesy of W. S. Quimby. 10:15-Brunswick orchestra. 11-Weather report.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (450 Meters) 6 p. m. - Hub Trio. 6:30-Phillip Goggin, "like" and songs. 7:30-Quartet. 10-Weather. 11-News.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (310 Meters) 6:30 p. m. - Dinner music. 8-Joint program with WZL, New York City. 8:30-Head Club. 9:30-Schneidman, N. Y. (350 Meters) 6:30 p. m. - Dinner music from Syracuse. 7:30-Rhea's Buffalo Band. 8:30-Boston Symphony Orchestra, from WBZ. 10:30-Dance program.

WEAF, New York City (490 Meters) 6 p. m. - Dinner music. 7-Music. 7:30-Heritage and Other Poems, by Countee Cullen, negro poet. 7:45-Jana Ellis, contralto. 8:15-Musical comedy hits by the WEAF musical comedy troupe. 8:30-New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch conducting. 9-Vincent Lopez and his orchestra. 11-Weather report.

WZZ, New York City (445 Meters) 7 p. m. - Commodore dinner orchestra.

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Southern

Atlanta, Ga.

7:40-Don Voorhees orchestra. 8:10-Boston Symphony orchestra. 10:15-The Stringed Boys. 10:30-Jack Deany's orchestra.

W. M. C. A. New York City (345 Meters) 6:30 p. m. - Harry Smith and his Southern dance orchestra. 7:15-Belle Brooks, pianist. 7:30-Victor and Herman, band. 7:45-Thomas, violin. 8:15-Music. 8:30-Male Quartet. 8:45-Jack Windrow, ukulele and songs. 10-Home Beautiful Expedition. 10:30-Music Club orchestra. 11-Ernie Golden and his orchestra. 12-Entertainers.

W. M. C. A. New York City (345 Meters) 6 p. m. - Uncle George. 6:30-Bert Andrews, popular songs. 6:45-"The Handwriting on the Wall," Louise Rice. 7-Margaret Taghore, soprano. 7:15-Football results and news. 7:25-"Battledash Bully," Pool-U. S. N. Recruiting Station. 7:30-Edgar Schewe, piano. 10:10-Wright and Wright, popular recital. 10:30-Arrowhead dance orchestra. 11:30-Organ recital by Gebel Faulkner.

W. M. C. A. New York City (345 Meters) 6 p. m. - Piano selections. 7:30-Lawrence Metcalf, whistler. 7:50-Song. 8:15-Music. 8:30-Piano selections. 8:45-Max Wechsler, violin. 9-Jacob Forstall, cello. 10-Edgar Schewe, piano. 10:10-Wright and Wright, popular recital. 10:30-Arrowhead dance orchestra. 11:30-Organ recital by Gebel Faulkner.

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CKCA, Toronto, Ont. (345 Meters) 3 p. m. - Organ recital. 4-Men's service from Central Y. M. C. A. Church.

W. C. B. C. Portland, Me. (350 Meters) 10:30 a. m. - Central Square Baptist Church. 1:30 p. m. - Radio Parish Church. 7:30 p. m. - Organ recital. 7:30 p. m. - Baptist Church.

WEAC, Boston, Mass. (480 Meters) 10:35 a. m. - Morning service, radiocast from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul; hymns, psalms, recessional; Venite, hymnal, chant: Te Deum in B-flat, Stanford; Jubilate Deo, hymnal, chant; anthem, "Sanctus," organ. 10:45 a. m. - Dean Sturges. 1 p. m. - Concert orchestra. 8:30 p. m. - Concert orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (410 Meters) 10:50 a. m. - Morning service from Old South Church, Copley Square. 2 p. m. - Hour of hospitality.

WBR, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (325 Meters) 6:30 p. m. - Organ recital by Edith Lutz. 7-Musical program under the direction of Boris Kreinin. 8-Concert program. 9-Golden Rule Hour of the New York Radio Ensemble. 10-Ensemble. 11-Ensemble. 12-Ensemble.

WTAB, Worcester, Mass. (365 Meters) 7:30 p. m. - Major Bowes and company. 8:15-10:30 p. m. - Daily news bulletin.

WBR, Buffalo, N. Y. (345 Meters) 10:45 a. m. - Morning service direct from the Westminster Presbyterian Church. 1:30 p. m. - Evening service direct from the Central Presbyterian Church. 7:30 p. m. - Station WEA's radio hour. 8:30 p. m. - Radio hour.

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W. M. C. A. New York City (345 Meters) 6 p. m. - Piano selections. 7:30-Lawrence Metcalf

MORE AWARDS AT STAMP SHOW

Gold Medal Winners Announced at Philatelic Exhibition

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Of the 54 gold medals awarded at the International Philatelic Exhibition, next in importance after the grand trophy and 12 palms of honor, previously reported, Maj. T. Charlton Henry of Baltimore received four for his exhibits of Trinidad, St. Lucia, Barbados, Tobago and other West Indian islands. Those who won two gold medals were:

A. H. Caspary, New York. United States Postmasters and Confederate Postmasters.

Arthur H. Lamborn, New York. United States Bureau Printed Stamps; world collection, Twentieth Century.

Edward S. Knapp, New York. Confederate States; New Orleans 6-cents.

O. J. Otfjell, Norway. Afghanistan and Norway.

E. R. Wood Jr., Philadelphia. British Empire; Nineteenth Century; general.

A. H. Warren, Epom, Eng. England, Netherlands and Dutch Colonies.

Other gold medal winners were: Col. E. H. R. Green, New York. United States envelopes.

Capt. Arthur N. Pack, Princeton, New Zealand.

Henry Harvey, London, Victoria. R. F. A. Riesco, London. Cape of Good Hope.

Peter Mavrogordato, Berlin. Russian Levant.

Johannes Elster, Berlin. Bavaria. Henry C. Needham, New York. United States locals.

Henry L. Dean, New York. United States revenues.

P. Malone, Hobart, Tas.; Tasmania.

S. A. Brown, London; Gambia. George W. Angers, Springfield, Mass.; Paris siege stamps (1870).

John W. Prevost, Springfield, Mass.; Paris siege stamps; stamps; R. B. Dupla-Francia, England; Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

W. F. Stanley, London; Irish Free State.

Alfred Weyman, Berlin; covers. German states.

William S. White, New York; patriotic and campaign covers.

Carl Gunther, Chemnitz, Ger.; Saxony.

Eduardo Aguirre, Mexico City, Mex. Charles E. Gehrmann, New York; Confederate States.

A. W. Filstrup, Michigan; United States before 1870.

A. S. Mackenzie-Low, London; Egypt.
Henry C. Gibson, Philadelphia; United States 1847 issue.
Ramon Ruiz de Arcuate, Tolosa, Spain; specialised six-quartos, Spain, 1850.
Dr. Emilio Diens, Roma; two Sicily.
R. Delapierre, Brussels, Belgium.
E. R. Ackerman, Plainfield, N. J.; match and medicine stamps.
Henry G. Lopham, New York; five-cent postmaster.

GRAIN VIA PRINCE RUPERT
PRINCE RUPERT, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Following the leasing of the elevator built by the Dominion Government here to the western Wheat Pool the initial movement of wheat through this port to world markets has commenced. The first shipment of grain has been dispatched and other shipments are on their way from the prairie provinces.

THE DIARY OF SNUBS, OUR DOG

The Boss was reading an exciting book last night and it looked as though I wouldn't get to have my usual after supper tussle with him—

But after a moment's thought I decided to try my rolling around trick—that will get him started if anything will, said I to myself—

I stretched out on the floor in front of him for a few minutes, after which I quietly rolled over and began tumbling around and kicking my paws in the air as though I were having a regular tussle with somebody—

Finally he pushed it aside and started crawling toward me, saying, "Well, what's going on here?—So I got ready for a sure enough tussle!"

Occasionally I looked around to see if he was noticing me and several times I saw him glance up from his book. So I kept on—

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SUNSET STORIES

Peggy Jean Visits America

I. Sally of the Southern Mountains

PEGGY JEAN was very much excited, for with her father, who traveled a great deal to gain material for the books he wrote, Peggy was to visit America. Now isn't that a strange thing to

say? When Peggy Jean had always lived in New York? Of course, what Peggy was going to do was to visit these States of America, and it she hadn't known she never would have guessed that some of the strange little girls she met, and the different places that she saw, really were in the same land as her own New York.

The big limited pulled from the station, wound its way out of the city, on through New Jersey, and into the green rounded hills of the Alleghenies. Then still on, until one morning when she woke Peggy Jean knew she was in the "South". She dressed hurriedly, for the station where she and her father were to leave the train was only a small one, and the big limited would not stop long. Indeed, it puffed away as soon as Peggy Jean, her father, and their baggage were off.

However, they too, soon left the town and in a hired car drove far out on the highway, then turned, and the motor throbbed and chugged as it struggled up the steep side of a hill. Suddenly it stopped entirely, and the driver remarked that they would have to walk the remaining distance.

Cheerfully, Peggy Jean followed her father and the man, for she knew that they were now near the mountain cabin where arrangements had been made for them to board for several weeks.

A tall, plain woman in a gingham dress greeted them at the door, while behind her lingered her daughter, Sally, a girl about Peggy Jean's age. Peggy naturally was glad to know she would have a companion, and at once tried to make friends.

In less than no time she was showing Sally the lovely fittings in her new traveling bag, and was much amused because the mountain girl had had no idea at all what the things were for. For the first time the camera—Sally couldn't understand it—and the portable typewriter belonging to Peggy Jean's father! She was really quite in awe of that. This amused Peggy, who ever since the coming of her father had been familiar with a typewriter. Still, though Sally was impressed, she didn't become more friendly. Indeed, she seemed more and more to draw away, until Peggy Jean finally gave up.

One afternoon, at a disappointing moment, she was sitting beside Sally under the apple tree when Sally's mother hurried from the house. She needed some blackberries and the two girls, carrying good-sized pails, ran to the berry patch on the next hill.

"Oh, how many there are and what big ones!" Peggy exclaimed, and she gathered a few, then ran quickly to another bush where the fruit seemed even larger and more abundant. Again and again she changed places, and she was getting a great many berries it seemed, when suddenly she turned to see Sally standing near her bucket full.

"Why, how did you pick them so quickly?" for Peggy Jean was astonished.

"By sticking to my bush," Sally replied. "One's as good as another. That's the way to pick berries."

"It's a pretty easy way to pick, but only for a moment—then, she added generously, "but I think you must be extra quick anyway—why you—"

"Maybe know more about blackberries," Sally interrupted, but her mother's sharp glance arrested her.

Then they both laughed and Peggy answered, "Why, of course—our things are just different, that's all. Together they filled Peggy Jean's pail, and then started for home—friends at last."

BOMBAY WOMEN CAN BE CANDIDATES

Legislative Council Rules Altered in This Respect

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The Bombay Legislative Council, like the Council of the Madras Presidency, has adopted a resolution to the effect that the rules for election to the Provincial Legislative Council be so altered as to allow women voters to stand as candidates.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye (ex-Education Minister), representative of Bombay, was elected to the Council.

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University, who moved the resolution, pointed out that under the new constitution India had adopted a representative system in toto, and was not passing its own like other countries. He insisted that the democratic feeling of the age should make itself felt in India, and old-time objections should have no weight. The Bombay Council gave women the vote three years ago and the next step should now be taken. There was no discrimination between men and women, the mover argued, in other public duties, such as paying of taxes, and it was therefore unreasonable to deny women from the franchise. Here men, Dr. Paranjpye said, were not always so ready to pass judgment on many questions on which the opinion of women would be very valuable, such as on bills relating to children, sanitation, temperance, and industrial problems and education. In all these fields women, he said, were now taking a prominent part and their counsel and experience would be invaluable. Dr. Paranjpye, a Hindu minister, strongly approved the resolution. He observed that in the present stage of India's politics women's place was in the hearth. He was convinced that the rise of women beyond a certain limit always heralded the fall of a nation.

B. G. Pahalajani (Deputy President) insisted that the matter was not a religious one, for women were not to be excluded from the franchise on the basis of their race. He believed that the time had arrived and that there were some women in the presidency who were intellectually fitted to sit in a body as the Legislative Council.

On the leader of the House insisting that he had nothing to say, the resolution was put to the vote and carried by an overwhelming majority.

ETHICS GAINING IN ADVERTISING

Cyrus H. K. Curtis Reports General Trend Toward Factual Publicity

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Opinion at the thirteenth annual convention of the Audit Bureau of Circulations here was epitomized by Cyrus H. K. Curtis, magazine and newspaper publisher, and president of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

Mr. Curtis has been asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor what he regarded as the prevailing trend in advertising and publishing. The publisher replied and replied that the nature of the trend was well known and that it had been stated many times.

"Anything but the truth in circulation or in advertising is fatal," he explained. "Absolutely true is a manifestation of a growing interest in the power of truth in advertising. But it has been said many times before."

Not to Publish Rates It was decided at the convention, following two days of discussion, not to start publishing, through the Audit Bureau of Circulations, statements of advertising rates of periodicals. By-laws were so amended as to forbid this, confining the cooperative, non-profit, voluntary association of publishers, advertisers and advertising agents to the service of verifying circulation reports.

The board of directors reported that a rebate had been sent to all members, a refund of a portion of the membership fees not used. This was regarded as a growing indication of a noteworthy condition of success for a co-operative association of business men. There are now 1641 members in the United States and 211 in Canada, making a total of 1852 members, the report showed.

Officers are Re-elected Stanley Clague continues as managing director. All directors were re-elected with the exception of two members of the advertiser division who had resigned. They were succeeded by Edward T. Hall of St. Louis, and Ralph S. Butler of New York.

The board was enlarged from 21 to 25, 7 new additional members elected to the advertiser division, publisher of the Peterson (N. J.) Press Guardian, and David Tapp of New York.

Mrs. Watson (formerly buyer with Jordan Marsh Company) Gowns and Sportswear Exclusive—Inexpensive 9 Newbury Street, Boston

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WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY Subway Station, 17th St. between Jerome Ave. toward Grand Concourse. All lines of business. Come quickly. No rent selected. Stores all sizes. Good lease.

See WALLACE 106 East 17th St. near Wolcott Ave. New York City Tel. Blenheim 6311

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

A Crisman Campaign Meeting

Will Be Held in the Statler Hotel Ballroom, Buffalo, N. Y., Tuesday Evening, Oct. 26th, at 8 p. m.

Franklin W. Crisman, independent Republican candidate for United States Senator, a prominent business man and attorney of Herkimer, N. Y., Spanish-American War veteran, member of New York State Assembly in 1913, and State Senator in 1914, trustee of Syracuse University and of the Folts Training School, and a member of the Herkimer Grange, will address the meeting.

Senator Crisman will also speak from radio station WGR at 7:15 o'clock of the same evening.

STATLER HOTEL BALLROOM, BUFFALO, N. Y., TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26TH, AT 8 P. M.

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SPORTS TREND IS CRITICIZED

Prof. Lethaby Says "Art Has Been Divorced From Labor"

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON—The present-day attitude toward work and the amount of time, money and attention given to sport received scathing condemnation at Cambridge in an address by Prof. W. R. Lethaby, surveyor of Westminster Abbey, before the Industrial Welfare Conference which has been held in Balliol College.

"Labor is a method of discipline," said Professor Lethaby. "When I think of the extent and apparatus of modern sport and the chronicling of it in the press, I blush all over. All this gaining has been caused because art has been divorced from labor."

"For two centuries we have been carefully dissociating joy from labor until we have left it bleak, stark, and grim, while in the name of philanthropy we have set up the idea of turning away from it to books and billiards, clubs and cricket. This way of looking away from work may become a deadly thing. It works out in great golf courses and sports grounds, betting at race meetings, and the vast moving picture business."

A subject which has received much attention from the conference has been the encouragement of workers to save. The success which has attended efforts of this sort in the United States was pointed out and it was ascertained that the ground-work already exists in Great Britain from which a much wider employee-partnership relationship may be built up.

Ralph Hazel, a director of Hazel, Watson & Viney, Ltd., a large printing firm, said his firm started a workers' savings bank more than 50 years ago, in which 300 employees now have about \$25,000. In addition, facilities were provided by which employees could purchase stock in the company at about 35 per cent under the market price, and \$20,000 of such stock now belongs to the firm's workers.

He proposes a tax on minerals and other natural resources, fees for all services rendered by the various boards and inspection departments, and a special tax on luxuries and amusements. This would, he declares, allow direct taxes collected to be used for local governments and improvements.

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ANTIQUES FOR THE HOME MAKER AND THE COLLECTOR

Heirloom Lowestoft Dinner Set

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE owner of even a half-dozen pieces of Lowestoft china may show more pride in that fact than does the lady who has the 150-piece dinner set, inherited from her great-grandfather, and in part pictorial here.

In the Monitor for Sept. 24 our English correspondent gave a short sketch of the origin and characteristics of this "Lowestoft" china, which is now so eagerly sought by American collectors.

As is generally known, this beautiful ware, bearing the name of a town on the eastern seacoast of England, is really a porcelain made in China. It was usually procured through orders given by buyers in Europe, England and America, to the different East India trading companies of Holland, England and France during the early part of the eighteenth century. Designs supplied with these orders furnished the basis for the beautiful decorations which were placed on practically all of this ware which came to America.

Varied opinions are held by those who have given much study to the subject of this particular Chinese porcelain. Some think that a great deal of the ware was shipped "in the white" to England, to the Holland, where Dutch or English artists applied the beautiful armorial designs, rich and delicate borders, and dainty details which appear in such fascinating variety.

Other experts are equally insistent that Chinese decorators in Canton did most of this work, if not all of it. In our belief, they have the better of the argument. Certainly we know that large quantities were brought to America by ships sailing directly from here to China and the West Indies by the way of the Cape of Good Hope without touching European ports. Shipmasters going out of the many harbors between Marblehead and New York, to mention only those we know best, have left records or traditions that supply proof of the Chinese origin of both the ware and its decoration.

One of these sea captains was

Cornelius Schermerhorn. Born in New York in 1756, he followed the occupation of his father, grandfather and great-grandfather. In those days such men were usually voyaging traders and sometimes merchants with shore establishments. So far as we know, this Schermerhorn operated mostly, if not wholly, coastwise craft, and it was probably through his friends in the West Indian trade that he ordered, at the

The Antiques Page

IN ESTABLISHING this page in The Christian Science Monitor we are recognizing what we believe to be a subject of much interest to a large number of our readers in all sections, both domestic and foreign. We know that these interests may follow one line in New England, and other in the Great Lakes region and still another on the Pacific coast. While England and Europe may care little for topics which interest America most, treatment of those phases of the antiquaries' tastes which are dominant with them may be welcomed by American readers. We believe we can rightly assume that all readers would like to broaden their views by becoming acquainted with the knowledge of other lands and sections. There is a certain fellowship and fraternal feeling among collectors that we hope may be reflected through these columns as communications are received from readers wherever they are.

We will be glad to answer as fully as our knowledge and our space permits, questions that may be asked by readers. If this page develops a friendly attitude of mutual benefit through exchange of knowledge and opinions, our main purpose will have been achieved.

time of his marriage in 1788, the splendid equipment of the choicest ware then available.

Only a color photograph would do justice to the beauty of the decorations on this set, with its liberal use of gold on all handles, including those of the cup covers. The banding is in a rich, lustrous blue lined with gold, while the inner circle of the flat ware is of gold and deep red. Every piece is marked with the initials "R. S.", the bride of Cornelius Schermerhorn being Rebecca Roe. She was the daughter of Azel Roe of Woodbridge, N. J., for 29 years a trustee of Princeton College. Azel was a great-grandson of John Roe, who came to Massachusetts from Ireland in 1664, later moving to Long Island. Rebecca Roe's husband, Cornelius, was descended from an ancestor who came from Holland one generation earlier, in 1622.

Since most of us have to secure our old-time wares and other house furnishings through dealers, and can point with special pride to only a few things which are ancestral heirlooms, it gives us joy to find a splendid service, like this, which has never passed from the hands of descendants of those who first bought and used it. What a rich pleasure it would be to have a picture of this ware in use 150 years ago in its setting of New York dignity and prosperity, on a table generously loaded with the dishes of the day, and surrounded by the ship master and merchant's family and guests. For 200 pieces would hardly have been required for any scale of living less than that of a liberal host



PORTION OF THE THREE-HUNDRED-PIECE LOWESTOFT DINNER SET BOUGHT BY CORNELIUS SCHERMERHORN OF NEW YORK IN 1788.

accustomed to entertain a large number of friends. Such a home was doubtless furnished with old oak and walnut, as well as the later mahogany which had become fashionable 50 years before.

dealer for it was a new one to him, so he advised her to buy an old brown pitcher which had many necks in the top. She said that it might be all right, but she didn't care about having one that was broken quite so much. His next suggestion was a small jug about eight inches high, not old by any means, but the young lady thought it would do to stick a rose in. By this time the other lady had appeared and asked if she had found her antique. She answered that she had. After further talk between them the young lady decided to take instead two pitchers, of the same design, one holding about a quart and the other half a pint. With these she left us, happy in the fact that she had at last "bought an antique."

Buying Her First Antique

WHILE visiting an antiques dealer among the New Hampshire hills, a car drove up and from it three people came into his shop, apparently a father, mother, and 23-year-old daughter. Like many such callers their chief purpose seemed to be to look around, but the young lady showed that she really

wanted something when she said to the dealer: "I have never bought an antique. I really want to get one today. I do not know just what. It couldn't be furniture, as we have no room to take it, and I do not care for any of this old iron. What would you suggest for an antique?" This approach astounded the

Furniture Restoring

"FURNITURE restoring," what countless mistakes are committed in your name! If 95 per cent of the work done under that heading should be labeled, "Renewing," it would more correctly describe the lamentable processes to which so many fine pieces of furniture are subjected. Chairs, tables, bureaus and mirrors that have been well used for even two centuries may still be rigid in their construction and carry on their surface only such original finish as has not been worn away by proper daily use. Such pieces may have a wealth of charm, and suggest endless

human associations, as they show a faded covering, or bare wood with a deep, satiny polish, due to the contact with many hands. It is said indeed that articles bearing this eloquent evidence of domestic use are often sent to shops where they will be scraped until every bit of old finish has been removed, or washed in strong lye to accomplish the same end.

A recent and extreme case which has come to notice was that of a pair of four-slat chairs with handsomely turned front and back posts, which had been sent to a furniture factory for "restoring." There they were separated into single pieces and the posts placed in lathes where the workmen made a thorough job of sandpapering the surface until the wood looked as fresh as though it had just come from the lumber pile. To finish the job, after the chairs had been assembled they were varnished and given new rush seats, so they now appear as if they had just come from Grand Rapids.

Fortunately while few pieces of old furniture have such a drizzling in the fountain of youth, the best cabinet makers I know are lacking in fine appreciation of wood patina and superficial age evidences. The most precise and emphatic instructions must be given them to prevent their attempting to paint the lily.

When we see coming over from England such extremely clever reproductions of Stuart and even Tudor types, finished in a way that baffles all but the expert, we wonder that some of these workmen are not brought here where they would undoubtedly find heavy patronage from those who wish to have old furniture given necessary repairs, keeping at the same time the old-age evidences.

Modern Craftsmen Copy With Success

Close observers of furniture imported from England and Europe during the past few years have been amazed at the skill with which copies of sixteenth and seventeenth century pieces have been made. Reaching a level which might fairly be called an art, the workmen of Italy, France and England have faithfully copied their oak and walnut models. A keen sense of all indications of age, combined with craftsmanship which must come from long training, result in a refinement of imitation which is a little short of marvellous. Their success is such that when the product is placed side by side with the genuine, it would take more than a superficial examination to choose the old from the new. Both bear the same or similar wear on chair legs and table stretchers, corresponding scratches, cuts or bruises on the table tops, and alike they have, on portions exposed to most wear, the same mellow polish, in one case coming from the wear of centuries and in the other from delicate manipulation of oil, wax and shellac.

During the past season the foreign buyer of the Faine Furniture Company has visited the aforesaid countries, making purchases of both genuine antiques and imitations. Many of these have already reached Boston and are shown at the store, while others are still to come. It is of the greatest gratification to the writer to find that these two classes of importations are being sold for what each actually is. This policy is admirable and cannot have too strong approval from those who desire to see the highest standards of merchandising maintained.

What Father Did

Down in Boston's North End a number of women are engaged in social service work among the mothers and young children. One of these workers was greeting a bright-eyed, six-year-old boy of Italian parentage who had come to the rooms for the first time. Wishing to know of the family status, she asked him what work his father did. The boy answered that he was a worm-hole maker. The questioner was quite mystified. "A worm-hole maker," she answered, "what in the world is that?" "He makes wormholes in furniture," replied the boy.

This story, which comes first hand, emphasizes a fact which nearly everyone knows these days, namely, that wormholes in a piece of furniture do not mean a thing as indicating age. This method of dealing with reproductions has been practiced for many years, and its persistence may be accepted as proof that the public still thinks that worms working one or two or three centuries ago are the only creatures that can give wood this appearance of antiquity.

Some Recent Auction Prices

WHEN visiting a dealer a short time ago, we were talking about the rapid advance in prices on old-time furnishings of all sorts, from samplers to sideboards. Those soaring figures are thoroughly justified, as all of us who follow the same well know. Desirable specimens are coming to be rare, and things which were considered almost too common to be noticed five years ago are now quickly snapped up by the public. Although aware of these facts, we were surprised to hear him say that he found it difficult to keep in stock the rising market, and that frequently in buying a piece similar to one which he had sold four months previously he was obliged to pay as much for the second as he received for the first.

With such an advancing trend to the price of antiques, we intend to report auction prices occasionally in these columns, so that our readers may benefit from the latest available data this source supplies. The best knowledge is, of course, that gained through personal and frequent contact with a large number of reputable and representative dealers.

The pieces shown herewith were sold in Boston on Oct. 19 and 20, to William K. McKay Company, Inc., we are indebted for the photographs, the descriptions quoted being from the sale catalogue.

"71. Antique Inlaid Mahogany Chest of Drawers, with small front, claw-and-ball feet and new brasses, brought \$155.

"72. Antique Oak Spanish Arm Chair," \$235.

"73. Antique Maple Rush Seat Queen Anne Side Chair," \$40. Has "spoon" back. Legs restored below the stretchers.

"37. Antique Mahogany Serpentine Front Bureau with Claw and Ball Feet," \$245. Brasses possibly old, but too small for original holes.

"38. Six Antique Heppelwhite Mahogany Chairs with Carved Back. A fine set," \$725. These have much merit, as the lines conform well to the requirements of this style.

"39. Antique Walnut Lowboy with Claw and Ball Feet and Original Brasses, Rare Piece," \$485. While not an elaborate specimen, its design has balance and dignity, the details of sunburst and feet being sharp and vigorous. The upper part of the legs is not so good.

"40. Antique Mahogany Drop-Leaf Table with Duck Feet," \$125. Of larger size, with excellent cabriole legs, plain ends and Dutch feet.

"42. Lowestoft Tea Set, Decorated with Blue Bands and Small Flowers. Consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Helmet Creamer, Bowl, Three Plates, 12 Tea Bowls and 12 Cups and Saucers," \$225.

"49. Set of Eight Antique Sheraton Chairs, including Two Arm Chairs," \$1150.

"50. Simon Willard and Sons Banjo Clock," \$190. The name on dial is as catalogued, followed by "Warranted." No design appears on the glass panels, which are backed with embroidered silk.

"54. Set of Six Antique Carved Spanish Chairs with Rush Seats," \$345. Probably late eighteenth century origin; the type shows details found with more refinement in Sheraton styles.

"57. Set of Six Satinwood Adam Side Chairs," \$180. Pieces made wholly of this wood are rare, and here are skillfully combined several variations in grain, giving an effect of much beauty. Two arm and four side chairs.

"57. Pair of Antique Mahogany Chippendale Ladder Back Chairs," \$180. One of the simplest renderings of the ladder back, originally with a rush seat.

"43. Lowestoft Plaque with Blue Border and Coat of Arms," \$40.

"44. Lowestoft Plaque with Blue Border and Vase and Floral Decoration," \$25.

"46. Pair of Large Lowestoft

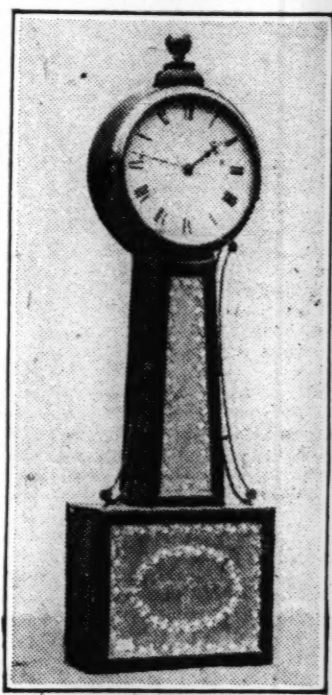
Plaques, 13 1/2 inch. Armorial," \$110.

"47. Mahogany Block Front Knee-Hole Desk, Claw and Ball Feet. Shell Carving on Center Door, and Original Brasses," \$460 reproduction.

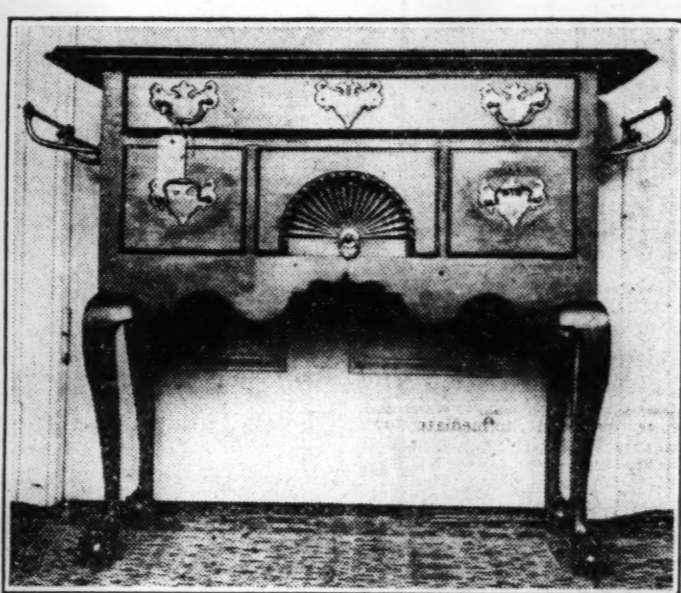
Country Auction in October

Farmhouse auction sales have a fascination which appeals to a wide range of interests, perhaps the keenest followers being those who are always on the lookout for rare bits of old-time home equipment. Spending the week-end of Oct. 10 among the New Hampshire hills, near Squam Lake, even the pressure of the season's work around our little farmhouse was not enough to keep us from the sale.

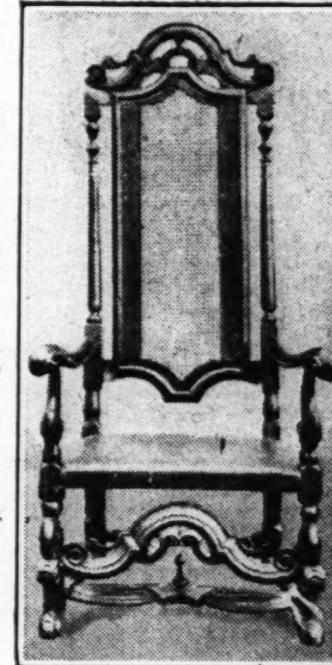
It was a rare autumn day, with a clear sky, warm sun, and a marvelous carpet of mixed dull and brilliant colors spread over the thickly wooded hills and mountain sides. Following a little-used road for a



350—WILLARD BANJO CLOCK



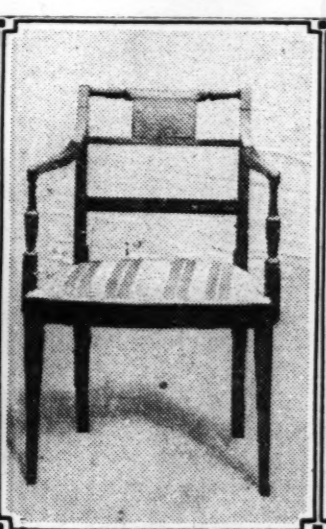
339—WALNUT LOWBOY



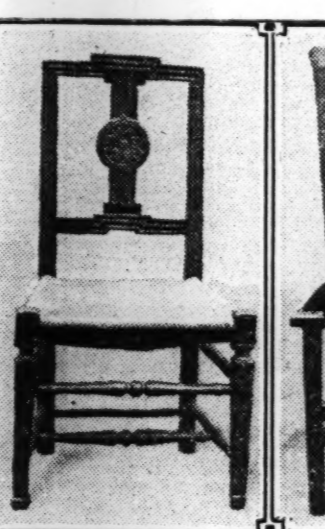
272—OAK ARM CHAIR



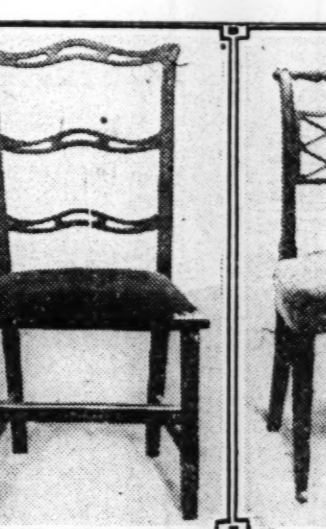
338—HEPPELWHITE CHAIR



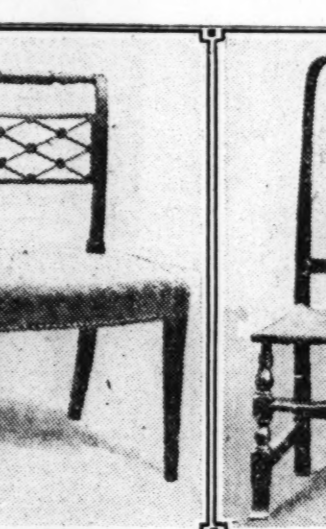
357—ADAM ARM CHAIR



354—SPANISH CHAIR



527—LADDER BACK CHAIR



349—SHERATON CHAIR



273—QUEEN ANNE SIDE CHAIR

Rugs Harmonizing With the Furniture

MANY who love old-time home furnishings and who wish to maintain harmony in all details are in doubt concerning the proper rugs or carpets for their hall, living rooms and chambers. To answer this question intelligently needs a somewhat intimate knowledge of the home life of the period from which the furniture of the room in question was derived.

If we have Jacobean pieces we will be quite unwilling to place them on floors such as were in use in the late seventeenth century. For were we to do so we would have under our feet several inches of rushes! Or the floors might be of stone with a smooth surface either natural or split, over which skins were laid, and in the finer homes Turkish rugs that were spread on special occasions and at other times kept rolled and put away. As floors of wood came into use large rugs were occasionally laid, on which beds or dining tables were set.

The term "carpets" which appears frequently in records of those times refers to small Oriental rugs, or to copies of them made with much care by the needle workers of the English homes. Instead of placing these on floors as might be expected from the present meaning of that word, owners used them for decorative effect as table coverings. It was not until

the early Georgian period of the eighteenth century, with the coming of much greater home comfort, that the practice of covering nearly the whole floor came in, for it was in the early 1700's loom-made carpets of English origin began to appear.

American Periods
The customs which have been mentioned so far apply to those of the higher social status and to England, not America. As the chief interest of American buyers of antique furniture during the past few years has been in articles of American origin, it might be helpful to consider American life of similar periods.

Furniture made from pine and maple is eagerly sought, and good articles bring very high prices. These may have been made 200 or 250 years ago, and if they were for kitchen use they may have first stood on sanded floors, or at best on boards painted deep yellow or gray, sometimes splattered with contrasting color which was probably intended to suggest sand of an earlier date. In the average simple home there were home-woven carpets in which waste cloth was used as a filling, these antedating the braided and hooked rugs.

No home maker of these days wishes to place pine or maple chairs, tables and chests on bare, painted

floors, nor does the stickler for consistency feel that they look right in company with Oriental rugs. Although it is true that rugs made from outworn cloths probably originated in the nineteenth century, while the furniture such as described may date from a century earlier, a satisfactory effect may be obtained by the use of selected home-made floor covering. While the use of the Oriental in such cases is not an anachronism, it does not properly recognize the fact that Eastern rugs were in use only in the homes of wealth where fine examples of mahogany furniture were placed.

Hooked Rugs
To secure a setting historically harmonious, our maple and pine furnishings might well appear with hooked or braided rugs. There is now an abundant supply of the hooked variety in many grades of merit and at corresponding prices. Unfortunately, the finer ones will not stand hard wear without injury. The thrifty owner will place them only where they will be subjected to very little use. Such floor locations are not easily found, and the finest examples should be carefully cleaned and used for floor hangings or table covers. Hooked rugs for practical everyday use are of modern make, hooked from cloth, or better still, from woolen yarns. These may be

bought in a great variety of designs both old-time and recent. The sources from which these come are in some cases community movements in the back country towns, where many expert workers are still active. They are also made by manufacturers who are closely studying prevailing tastes and are certain to produce goods indefinitely as the market warrants, assuring us that those worn out can be replaced by others.

Oriental rugs, either antique or modern, recognized as in keeping with the Chippendale, Heppelwhite and Sheraton styles, we can use with confidence to the extent of our means, giving these styles their due in rich floor coverings. We also have available for placing with what our English friends call "cottage furniture," rugs made in a manner and in patterns equally pleasing though less costly, and wholly satisfying to the purist's sense of consistency.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

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We Maintain a Complete Staff of Expert Cabinet Men, Upholsterers, Restorers. We refinish with DUCO, one of the latest and most beautiful finishes procurable.

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Appraisals Gladly Given with our Obligation—Merchandise Credit Good Anytime.

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In Our Fireproof Storage Warehouse. Private Locked Rooms. Piano and Trunk Rooms. Special Furnishings Rooms for Month Extension.

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Los Angeles.

CASA FELIPE
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Soda Fountain—Banquet Room
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NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Our Current Circular Contains

**A DIVERSIFIED LIST of
CONSERVATIVE BONDS**

Yielding from 4.85% to 6.97%

A CONCISE DESCRIPTION ACCOMPANIES
 EACH SUGGESTION

We shall be glad to send you this circular

Kidder, Peabody & Co
 BOSTON Founded in 1866 NEW YORK
 PROVIDENCE

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CURB					SAFETY	
By the Associated Press.					AND	
INDUSTRIALS					8%	
Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last			
Aluminum Am.	70	70	70			
Am. Cyanamid Co.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2			
Am. El. Prod. v. t.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2			
Am. Gas & Elec.	108	108	108			
Am. L. & Trac.	20	104	107 1/2			
Am. Pow. & Lt. pf. 98	98	201	201			
Am. Seating Cts.	38	37 1/2	38			
2 do cvt pf.	38	23 1/2	38			
1 A. Wt. Pap. pf vto 30	30	37	37			
Massena Pow.	19	19	19			
Associated G. & E.	13	13	13			
2 Atlantic Fruit	2	2 1/2	2 1/2			
1 Am. Port. C. & S.	62	42	42			
Automat. Fuel R.	42	42	42			
Edison Gen.	94	94	94			
130 Bohack Co. (HCO)	94	94	94 1/2			
2 Brill A.	42	94	94			
do B.	42	94	94			
1 Brockway	204	204	204			
1 Brooklyn C. R. R.	6	6	6			
150 Celotex	60	60	60			
2 Centrl. Pipe	18	18	18			
1 Chi. Pipe	18	17 1/2	18			
3 Col. Gas & P. new.	98	98	98 1/2			
12 Cornw. Pow.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2			
1 Cons. Data.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2			
1 Cons. Data.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2			
1550 Cons. RR. Cuba pf 12	59	59	70 1/2			
21 Cons. T. Co.	59	59	59			
1 Doehler Die.	20	20	20			
12 Erie P.	20	20	20			

117 Du Pont de Ne	158 1/2	157 1/2
230 El Bd & Share	65 1/2	65 1/2
230 El Bd & Sh pf	106 1/2	106 1/2
5 Electric Investors	37 1/2	37 1/2

134	Patley Wells A.	38	32	25	25
135	Patley Wells B.	38	32	25	25
136	Patley Wells C.	38	32	25	25
137	Patley Wells D.	38	32	25	25
138	Patley Wells E.	38	32	25	25
139	Patley Wells F.	38	32	25	25
140	Patley Wells G.	38	32	25	25
141	Patley Wells H.	38	32	25	25
142	Patley Wells I.	38	32	25	25
143	Patley Wells J.	38	32	25	25
144	Patley Wells K.	38	32	25	25
145	Patley Wells L.	38	32	25	25
146	Patley Wells M.	38	32	25	25
147	Patley Wells N.	38	32	25	25
148	Patley Wells O.	38	32	25	25
149	Patley Wells P.	38	32	25	25
150	Patley Wells Q.	38	32	25	25
151	Patley Wells R.	38	32	25	25
152	Patley Wells S.	38	32	25	25
153	Patley Wells T.	38	32	25	25
154	Patley Wells U.	38	32	25	25
155	Patley Wells V.	38	32	25	25
156	Patley Wells W.	38	32	25	25
157	Patley Wells X.	38	32	25	25
158	Patley Wells Y.	38	32	25	25
159	Patley Wells Z.	38	32	25	25
160	Patley Wells AA.	38	32	25	25
161	Patley Wells AB.	38	32	25	25
162	Patley Wells AC.	38	32	25	25
163	Patley Wells AD.	38	32	25	25
164	Patley Wells AE.	38	32	25	25
165	Patley Wells AF.	38	32	25	25
166	Patley Wells AG.	38	32	25	25
167	Patley Wells AH.	38	32	25	25
168	Patley Wells AI.	38	32	25	25
169	Patley Wells AJ.	38	32	25	25
170	Patley Wells AK.	38	32	25	25
171	Patley Wells AL.	38	32	25	25
172	Patley Wells AM.	38	32	25	25
173	Patley Wells AN.	38	32	25	25
174	Patley Wells AO.	38	32	25	25
175	Patley Wells AP.	38	32	25	25
176	Patley Wells AQ.	38	32	25	25
177	Patley Wells AR.	38	32	25	25
178	Patley Wells AS.	38	32	25	25
179	Patley Wells AT.	38	32	25	25
180	Patley Wells AU.	38	32	25	25
181	Patley Wells AV.	38	32	25	25
182	Patley Wells AW.	38	32	25	25
183	Patley Wells AX.	38	32	25	25
184	Patley Wells AY.	38	32	25	25
185	Patley Wells AZ.	38	32	25	25
186	Patley Wells BA.	38	32	25	25
187	Patley Wells BB.	38	32	25	25
188	Patley Wells BC.	38	32	25	25
189	Patley Wells BD.	38	32	25	25
190	Patley Wells BE.	38	32	25	25
191	Patley Wells BF.	38	32	25	25
192	Patley Wells BG.	38	32	25	25
193	Patley Wells BH.	38	32	25	25
194	Patley Wells BI.	38	32	25	25
195	Patley Wells BJ.	38	32	25	25
196	Patley Wells BK.	38	32	25	25
197	Patley Wells BL.	38	32	25	25
198	Patley Wells BM.	38	32	25	25
199	Patley Wells BN.	38	32	25	25
200	Patley Wells BO.	38	32	25	25
201	Patley Wells BP.	38	32	25	25
202	Patley Wells BQ.	38	32	25	25
203	Patley Wells BR.	38	32	25	25
204	Patley Wells BS.	38			

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Jan Per	\$79	64	54
Nov Mch	213	241	241
Sov Mich	17	184	17

totaling between \$30,000,000 and \$45,000,000.

RUMOR ROMANIAN FINANCING

Despite the insistence of Rumanian financial authorities that their country's national is not yet in a position that would require external loan, Queen Marie's visit to this country continues to stir up reports that she is seeking financing aid. Well-informed bankers have indicated that the good will created finance aid may be capitalized in the future.

W 6a 2016.101%	101%	101%
W 6a 2016.100	99%	99%
W 6a 75 96%	96%	96%
W 6a 56. 94%	94%	94%
W 6a 55. 100%	100%	100%
W 6a 53 97%	97%	97%
W 6a 55. 100%	100%	100%
W 6a 55. 88	88	88

94	98	98	98	\$12,302,553. Net gained \$1,362,770 to 35-
4 1/2	96	96	96	019,442. Surplus showed a proportion-
ship	97	97	97	ately large improvement of 75 per cent,
11. Ss	98	99	99	increasing from \$738,985 to \$1,380,851.
6	95	94	95	September earnings showed
D '66	118	118	116	per cent in gross, 14.8 per cent in net
11 Ss	49.107	107	107	and 41.2 per cent in surplus compared
6 Ss	97	97	97	with September 1934.

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518
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Nov 5/54	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4
Dec 5/54	98	97 3/4	98
Jan 5/55	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Feb 5/55	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Mar 5/55	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Apr 5/55	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
May 5/55	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jun 5/55	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jul 5/55	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Aug 5/55	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Sep 5/55	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Oct 5/55	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Nov 5/55	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Dec 5/55	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jan 5/56	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Feb 5/56	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Mar 5/56	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Apr 5/56	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
May 5/56	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jun 5/56	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jul 5/56	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Aug 5/56	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Sep 5/56	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Oct 5/56	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Nov 5/56	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Dec 5/56	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jan 5/57	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Feb 5/57	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Mar 5/57	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Apr 5/57	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
May 5/57	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jun 5/57	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jul 5/57	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Aug 5/57	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Sep 5/57	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Oct 5/57	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Nov 5/57	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Dec 5/57	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jan 5/58	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Feb 5/58	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Mar 5/58	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Apr 5/58	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
May 5/58	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jun 5/58	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jul 5/58	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Aug 5/58	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Sep 5/58	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Oct 5/58	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Nov 5/58	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Dec 5/58	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jan 5/59	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Feb 5/59	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Mar 5/59	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Apr 5/59	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
May 5/59	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jun 5/59	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jul 5/59	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Aug 5/59	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Sep 5/59	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Oct 5/59	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Nov 5/59	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Dec 5/59	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jan 5/60	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Feb 5/60	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Mar 5/60	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Apr 5/60	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
May 5/60	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jun 5/60	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jul 5/60	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Aug 5/60	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Sep 5/60	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Oct 5/60	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Nov 5/60	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Dec 5/60	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Jan 5/61	98 1/4		


54/55 90%	80%	80	equip its passenger	rile St. Paul will
54/55 109%	100%	100	bearings. More than	trains with roller
A/2020 93%	93%	100	Pullman equipment and	\$2,000,000 in new
1b/731.104	104	93%	sleepers will have roller	bearings in in-
7a/42.107%	107%	104	stalled. This will be a	total of 127 cars
7a/41 99%	99	99%	of 12 complete de luxe	trains. St. Paul
7a/46 98	97%	98	will apply to the court	in about a week
			for authority to	

...to purchase the bearings.

7%

Fully Paid Investment Certificate
secured by **FIRST MORT-
GAGES and FIRST TRUST
DEEDS on HOMES and
INCOME PROPERTIES**
in denominations of \$1000.00.
Interest coupons payable semi-
annually.

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Maritime Discount Company
Capital Paid in \$100,000
321 West Sixth Street
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**Heating
AND
Ventilating
ENGINEERS
and
CONTRACTORS**

**POWER PLANTS
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PLUMBING
STEAM, HOT WATER
AND
VAPOR HEATING APPARATUS
GENERAL REPAIR WORK**

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**Invest Your
Surplus**

in Our Certificates

**We Have Always Paid
8% Dividends**

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Information Sent Upon Request*

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Miami Building & Loan Assn.**
45 N. E. 1st Ave. MIAMI, FLA.

O'Brien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE

of Every Description.

108 Water Street, Boston
Telephone No. 1760

115 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 1183

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston New
Renewal rate	4 1/2 %
Business' money	4 1/2 %
Year money	4 1/2 %
Customers' deposits	4 1/2 %
Indiv. cos. col. loans	4 1/2 %

	Today
Bar silver in New York	\$24 1/2
Bar silver in London	24 1/2
British gold	\$114 1/2
Mexican dollars	39 1/2
Mexican dollars	39 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	\$120,000,000	\$1,050,000
Year ago today	\$88,000,000	90,000
Balance	74,000,000	
90 days	21,000,000	
Exchanges for week	707,000,000	5,520,000
Bills for week	372,000,000	683,000
F. R. bank credit	75,445,000	31,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days	3 1/2 %
60 days	3 1/2 %
90 days	3 1/2 %
4 months	4 1/2 %
5 months	4 1/2 %
6 months	4 1/2 %

Non-eligible and private eligible banks—

30 days	3 1/2 %
60 days	3 1/2 %
90 days	3 1/2 %
4 months	4 1/2 %
5 months	4 1/2 %
6 months	4 1/2 %

[illegible]

French francs.....	6392	6301 1/2
Swiss francs.....	2550	2507 1/2
Swiss francs.....	1925 1/2	1925
Leos.....	942	943 1/2
Andria.....	177 1/2	177 1/2
Holland.....	2825	40
London.....	2825	2825
Norway.....	2825	2505
Denmark.....	2825	2825
Sweden.....	2825	2825
Portugal.....	651 1/2	651 1/2
Greece.....	611 1/2	611 1/2
Austria.....	147 1/2	147 1/2
Argentina.....	407 1/2	408 1/2
Chile.....	1234	1234
Poland.....	173 1/2	173 1/2
Hungary.....	614 1/2	614 1/2
Finland.....	623 1/2	623 1/2
Czechoslovakia.....	623 1/2	623 1/2
Yugoslavia.....	1434 1/2	1434 1/2
Shanghai (tail).....	525	525
Hong Kong.....	427 1/2	427 1/2
Yokohama.....	487 1/2	485
Manila.....	1210	1210
Peru.....	8 1/2	8 1/2
Canadian.....	1 904 1/2	708 1/2

*Per thousand.

CRUDE LEAD OUTPUT

Production of crude lead by U. S. smelters in September amount to 34,672 tons in August, an increase of 44,478 tons in the U. S. States for the first nine months of year amounted to 433,992 tons.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Georgia

ATLANTA
(Continued)

ROGERS

Early 300 Pure Food Stores in
Georgia and South Carolina
Your Patronage Appreciated

DORIS BEAUTY SALON
Expert Operators
LAMERLIN-JOHNSON-DUBOIS
COMPANY
Saloon Walnut 5151

ASHEVILLE

COAL

Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
Patton Avenue Phone 150

The MAN Store
22 Patton Avenue
MEN'S CLOTHIERS

BON MARCHE
 Asheville's Quality
 Department Store
 37 Years of Faithful Service"

R. Rich Company
 Plumbing and Heating
 JONES J. L. ROGERS
 N. Lexington Ave. Phone 364
QUALITY—EFFICIENCY
 Piping, Valves, Fittings, Pumps
 and Bathrooms Specialties

GULF FILLING STATION
 at Walnut Sta., Asheville, N. C.

DICKINSON
the Florist
Patton Ave. Phone 3217
Mountain City Laundry
Modern Launderers
Telephone Nos. 428 and 437
297-213 Coxe Avenue
Putnam Grill
WALNUT (Jenkins Hotel Building)
Good Food, Well Cooked
CHARLOTTE
INDEPENDENCE

Banking and Trust
Resources \$7,000,000.00
H A R L O T T E , N . C .

"Y&B" Coal & Ice
Phones 210-211
"Mecko" Ice Cream and Dairy Products
"Mecko Dairy Stores"
Phones 3636-4855

C H A R L O T T E
L A U N D R Y

laundry service that will more
in please you—it will

PHONES 777-7775
 East 2nd Street

Law Tire Company
 Sixth and College Streets
*Tires and
 Vulcanizing*

 Ladies' Rest Room

The Roof Garden
 Lunch 11:30-2:30 P. M.
 Price 50c
 Charlotte from top of city's
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EDITORIALS

Gleaned from the mass of information and misinformation, from estimates of possible or probable majorities or pluralities, from forecasts of victory and forecasts of defeat in the forthcoming state and congressional elections in the United States, is one fact which appears to stand virtually undisputed.

Another Third Party Writes "Finis"

This is that the Farmer-Labor Party, for several years an aggressive political organization in the northwestern sections of the middle West, is about to fold its tent preparatory to the long trek into that oblivion which, in recent years, has seemed to be the last state of nearly all so-called third party movements. But the decadence which marks the seemingly inevitable course of these insurgent movements in politics does not by any means establish the unworthiness or the unsoundness of the causes for which they have stood and for which they have done valiant battle. The confirmed champions of insubordination might compile a convincing brief in support of their claim that not infrequently the main objects of their campaign have been achieved by reason of the entire or partial espousal of theories once declared to be ultra-radical by one or the other of the more conservative old-line parties. It is no doubt is somewhat too early for those who have been active in the Farmer-Labor Party movement to claim that all they sought to achieve has been accomplished by these indirect methods. Perhaps the main objective has been gained if they have succeeded in winning recognition of the needs which they have sought to emphasize.

It must be apparent to the pioneers in any so-called third-party movement in any country where democracy in government is more than merely theoretically established, that the masses are best served, if political divisions are found necessary, under what has come to be known as the bi-partisan system. Issues that are of sufficient importance to arrest the attention of the entire electorate present, conceivably, but two sides, the right side and the wrong, the logical and the illogical. The determination of such issues, the decision to adopt one course and to repudiate another, is more quickly and probably more wisely reached by this direct referendum than by a resort to the strategy of insurgency, or that defection really within the parties themselves which seems not infrequently to react upon the people and the industries of communities and states which are most affected, and which, without the restraining influences of wiser and more powerful counsel or governmental authority, might work still more disastrously.

Great Britain's recent experiment in the field of minority party control only served to strengthen, there and elsewhere, the hands, not of mere reaction, but of forward and progressive conservatism. In the United States the adventure has not been undertaken, within nearly three-quarters of a century at least, except by states individually or in loosely united groups. It has been difficult, apparently, for those who profess some form of radicalism which is somewhat more colorful than what has been called progressivism, to agree upon a formula for the standardization of their mixture. With the door open to those harboring political grievances, to the malcontents in the older camps, as well as to ambitious seekers after office and its emoluments, the opportunity to render real service is lost. It is largely because of these things that the cause, no matter how worthy it may be in its inception, is doomed to failure.

It is true, of course, that the negative power or influence of a so-called third party in the United States has turned the popular tide temporarily from its course. In 1844, for instance, the votes cast for the Liberal Party turned the presidential election from Clay to Polk. In 1884, it has been claimed, the Prohibition Party decided the election of Cleveland over Blaine. In 1912, unquestionably, the remnant of the Progressive Party caused the defeat of Hughes and made possible the election of Wilson. But these accomplishments, if they can be so regarded, were the result of indirect rather than of direct action. Not since the advent of the Republican Party, in 1856, has any third party in the United States been able to establish and perpetuate itself. The appeal, it can be agreed, must be upon an issue or issues which are nationally important, and which are actually, and not merely theoretically paramount.

Perhaps Sir Harry Lauder, when he decided to give up the comfortable seclusion of his native heath and to revisit the United States to get back, as he said, some of the money Great Britain sent to America to pay its debts, was humming to himself a song, of which he was very fond in the early days of his career when the knighthood was undreamed of:

Says I to Callaghan: "You'll have to call again."
Says I to Callaghan: "You'll have to call again."
Says I to Callaghan: "You'll have to call again."
For you haven't got your m-o-n-e-y.

Seriously or jocularly, or however his statement is to be taken; it is welcome news that he has not, as was earlier announced, bidden the stage farewell, and that he is still to entertain with his rich voice, his clever gestures and his comic antics the thousands of admirers he has in every part of the world. The stage can ill spare an artist of his rank, and he undoubtedly feels that as long as people are willing and eager to listen to him he should use his gifts to the utmost.

Only the other day it seemed as if he might turn to radiocasting, for he, like many other artists, has always had the ambition to carry his art into homes that have few opportunities to enjoy such a thing—into the shepherd's croft on the hillside; into the sparsely settled huts of the prairie; to the fireside of the man who has sunk into an armchair for an evening's repose.

The radio offered the means to fulfill his ambition. Yet there was something lacking. The wee

twirly stick, the grotesque step, the eloquent eyebrow, the jaunty walk, the kilt, the sporrán, the rakish tilt of the Glengarry bonnet—of what avail his songs without them?

Sir Harry found that he could not sing nor play his part to perfection without a visible audience. The silent room for the musician, but the roaring auditorium for the comedian. He liked to see how his jokes "went over," to know he was reaching the hearts of his hearers. He felt encouraged by the signs of approval that greeted the twist of his hand, the shake of his head, the waggle of his kilt. And the lifeless microphone he found a poor substitute for the rows of happy faces he could see across the footlights.

Some skepticism was expressed when, several months ago, it was reported that Sir Harry was taking his farewell of the stage. It was not the first, nor the second, nor the third time the announcement had been made that he was about to retire. The announcement had, as a rule, carried with it sufficient reasons to give it a semblance of credence. Had not the stage put the comedian beyond dependence in financial matters? Had he ever been able to gratify an old desire to write, to put on paper some thoughts that have come to him in the course of his picturesque career? Had he done golf justice? These and other reasons were advanced to support the rumors that he was taking leave of the music hall. But each time an important factor was overlooked, and that was that Sir Harry is first, last, and all the time a comedian, and as such is entitled to his little joke.

There is bitterness in Chicago because the Anti-Saloon League is warmly supporting

The Perplexities of Politics

Colonel Smith for United States Senator. Why, ask the supporters of Hugh Magill, independent Republican candidate, should an organization professing high ideals in politics hold aloof from a dry who is untouched by political scandal to support a dry who took \$375,000 for campaign purposes from the greatest public service corporation manager in the middle West? The incident is made the less palatable by the fact that Colonel Smith was himself at the moment chairman of the Public Service Commission of the State!

The question is pertinent. The one answer of the league, that it prefers supporting a dry who can win to one who can't, is not wholly convincing, ignoring as it does all the qualifications, or disqualifications, of the candidates except their position on the liquor question. If that is a sufficient touchstone for the league to apply—it being created for the sole purpose of maintaining the prohibition law—it will not, we believe, satisfy the conscience of the individual and independent voter.

The league must fight its own battles. Perhaps the voter may find his guidance in the fact that Colonel Smith's most menacing competitor is the Democratic municipal boss, who is running on a frankly wet platform and who adds to his eagerness for the overthrow of prohibition a desire to effect the nomination of "Al" Smith for the Presidency. How far the Magill candidacy, by splitting the dry vote, might contribute to the success of this notable wet is a matter for consideration.

Moreover, there are forecasts to the effect that an outraged Senate would refuse to retain Colonel Smith if elected, but would send him to join Newberry and Lorimer. In such event, Illinois would have a chance—remote, perhaps, but still a chance—of getting a United States Senator fitly representative of her greatness. The Democrat, if elected, would undoubtedly be permitted to round out his term.

If Magill could be elected? "Much virtue in that if." The politicians do not make things so easy for friends of good government. Good men on bad platforms; bad men on good platforms; good men running so as to help the bad; issues so entangled that for a grain of good an epoch of evil must be accepted—these are some of the devices by which those who make a trade of politics befog issues, delude the voters and work, as the eminent Mr. Croker once testified, for their own pockets all the time. Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York—if in any one of these states the voter having nothing but the welfare of the Nation at heart can go to the polls serenely confident that he is casting his ballot absolutely right, he is the fellow to call in to read the age-long riddle of the Sphinx.

Analyses of the floating stocks brought out during the so-called bull movement in the stock market of the United States have attracted attention to the smallness of the volume of speculation in Wall Street. This undoubtedly foretells the great change that is gradually coming over the industrial life of America. A boom in the price of a stock has in the past nearly always resulted in bringing out an increasing number of shares of that stock. Investors have always been ready to part with their holdings under such favorable circumstances. And inasmuch as the stock has been purchased on an upward speculative movement, the quantity held on margin has increased. Such stocks held by brokers on the speculative movement affords a constant measure of the extent to which the market has been bulled. The bull movement in certain stocks during the past few months, however, has not brought out that same quantity of stock as has been the case in previous speculative markets. The liquidation of only a quarter of a million shares of United States Steel common during the third quarter of 1926 is but an instance in point. Brokers' holdings of this stock have been estimated at less than 1,500,000 shares, as against more than 3,500,000 shares in the hands of investors.

There is certainly some parallel between this situation and the recent trend toward employee ownership in American industry, a movement which seems to have gained considerable headway during the past five or six years. In the case of United States Steel, over 750,000 shares are held by employees, having an approximate value of \$100,000,000. Employees are not as quick to part with their holdings as are ordinary

Making Investors of Employees

investors. A bull market is not so great a temptation to them, for the holding of that stock makes them feel as partners in the enterprise which engages them. A study of the whole list of so-called bulled stocks will disclose a similar situation. Employee ownership has made considerable headway in American Telephone & Telegraph, Armour, Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, International Harvester, International Paper, New York Central Railroad, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Radio Corporation of America, Swift, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and numerous other industries and utilities.

A research made under the auspices of Princeton University recently estimated that 315,497 employees of the leading corporations of America own 4,258,470 shares, valued at approximately \$454,963,282; in the companies which engage their services. To that extent has the sense of industrial partnership been spread among the workers in the United States. The good the movement has accomplished is represented in the cessation of labor unrest, at least within the particular companies involved, the more constant operation of the industries, and the curtailment of speculation in the securities of those companies. Stock held by such employees is not likely to be thrown into the open market, but is more likely to be withdrawn from all speculative movements. This undoubtedly explains why, in the bull market of the past few months, the floating supply used for marginal trading or stock held by brokers has not increased to that volume usually experienced in a stock boom. The tendency has been to check wild speculation.

Old violins, though they inevitably fall, like other remnants of historic culture, into the hands of collectors, seem less likely to remain mute and voiceless than they did. The complaint that, instead of being laid away under glass, they ought to be brought out into the concert hall and played upon by artists, is perhaps being more heeded than it was. By way of instance, the specimens owned by Rodman Wanamaker have lately been put to use at the Wanamaker Auditorium, New York, in a way to make cavil inappropriate.

While the cost of an instrument of two hundred years ago may be beyond the reach of most performers, the precious sound conceived by the Italian maker, which after all is the main thing, comes within the ken of an audience; and in the case of the Wanamaker meetings, under circumstances especially favorable to enjoyment, because the hearers are assembled by invitation.

Strangely enough, the only ancient instruments that possess interest for the collector and value to the listener, from the standpoint of quality of sound, are those of the string family. Possibly their permanence in the realm of tone accounts for the modern repertory and binds all music from Bach to Stravinsky together as a unit. Since Stradivarius taught the soprano of the family how to sing, composers may be said to have contributed to one grand symphonic piece; those of the eighteenth century writing the allegro, those of the nineteenth the andante, and those of the twentieth the scherzo. There are persons who recommend making the present time that of writing the finale, on the ground that the violin sonority has served its purpose. But the public evidently likes a fiddle as well as ever.

As for artists, having the old violins, violas and violoncellos to handle, certain of them make shift to secure that high privilege. The members of the Flonzaley Quartet are said to do so; also, as far as can be, the members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The difference between an instrument of 1726 and one of 1926 may not be great, either. Across an auditorium, a very expert judge might be required to mark it. But hearers who have attended a Wanamaker, a Flonzaley or a Boston Symphony concert ask not for comparisons. They are satisfied with their convictions.

Random Ramblings

An educational authority says that the need today is not for more knowledge, but for a better understanding of the knowledge we already possess, and a greater facility in the use of it. Exactly; it is one thing to own a box of tools and another thing to know how to use a saw.

On Sir Alan Cobham's return after his long flight, Sir Samuel Hoare remarked that "pilots sometimes succeed where politicians fail." Which may perhaps be due to the fact that the former are following a true course.

A reversal of the spelling of wets is what they are likely to find themselves in if they go on much longer working for repeal of the prohibition law.

The schilling has deposed the crown in Austria, but Queen Marie is proving by her writings that a crown is worth many dollars in America.

The chestnuts of New England can be saved, in the title of a news item. We knew it. The "chestnut" always survives!

A man reveals himself by his telephone voice, says a veteran London telephone operator. Have you one in your office?

It begins to look as if there were almost enough eligibles to start a Royal Order of 1926 Championship Winners.

Strange that when an alarm clock goes off, it does not move. And yet in the midst of its racket it isn't still.

The man who is always hard up generally is one who also finds it difficult to get hard down to business.

Success is like a snowball: roll it about and it accumulates—set it in the sun and it melts.

One ship that stands a good chance of weathering even the worst storm is friendship.

A good way to round out a career is to be on the square.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Need for a Study of Prohibition

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those of us who were not originally for prohibition must welcome the prominence now being given to the issue. For with thoughtful men it can mean only one thing—that they will now study the matter accurately instead of going by hearsay and prejudice.

In 1912 I was a member of a committee of the Boston Associated Charities, under the chairmanship of Dr. Charles Putnam. We started an educational campaign against the use of that narcotic poison, alcohol. I wanted to call for a campaign against distilled liquors only. I remember one of the wisest physicians in Boston saying to me that evidently I had not studied the matter; that I did not know that distilled liquors were not used as a beverage until about 1000 A. D.; that the drunkenness of Greece, Rome and Israel was beer and wine drunkenness, and that never were there more drunken worlds.

In 1912 I spoke at the biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Chicago. The great auditorium was filled with 2000 women. I was heartily against prohibition, but as I talked the whole South and West in that vast assembly rose up and shouted, "Prohibition! Prohibition! Prohibition!"

I left Chicago that night, knowing that this country was going dry despite the coldness of the eastern members of the federation. Suddenly, I said to myself, "Have you really looked into this matter of prohibition? Such vast numbers, so many states, cannot advocate a reform without some knowledge of it." Suddenly I realized that the people in the East had never really studied prohibition. They simply were prejudiced against it.

In 1914 I studied the Swedish system, now known as the Quebec system. I also studied the most perfected form of the Swedish system ever tried—the dispensary system of South Carolina. It was a total failure and South Carolina went dry in 1916.

You cannot put your Government into the liquor business and have any sort of clean politics.

I also studied the beer and wine experiment carried on in Georgia from 1908 to 1916. Judge Broyles of Atlanta, who had to try the cases in the District Court there, said to me: "A light or near-beer law is practically unenforceable, as you cannot have a chemist with every barrel to see that your beer is light. Besides, men do get drunk on 2 per cent beer if they take enough of it."

Later, I went to Kansas and I found there the device—prohibition—that really did reduce the drink evil to a minimum. But it took thirty years after the law was passed to get the splendid results from prohibition that Kansas got. In the year 1914, while the per capita consumption of liquor in the United States was twenty-two gallons, that of Kansas was about three gallons.

Simply by study, by going to the different states and looking into the experiments, I was forced, against my will, to the truth—that prohibition was the only way to reduce the drink evil, and that it could be enforced if you gave it a generation.

What I note in the letters of the legal profession and others who write to the papers is a total absence of any accurate study of the experiments that have been made of the reason why thinking people in the South and West have declared themselves for prohibition. Also, I note a total absence of the knowledge of history that shows how very long the enforcement of other great reforms has been. There has been no great reform that was well enforced at the age of six years.

All this agitation is going to make honest men study the question at last. In short, prohibition has now come to the big cities, never yet converted. Facts and falsities

are grappling and slowly the better mentalities will come to see that either we have got to go back to the old conditions or to the worst conditions of government control, or go forward and enforce the law. I believe that the average eastern man, after he has studied the thing, will become converted to prohibition precisely as the West and South became converted. Therefore, I welcome the education about prohibition that the wets are now forcing onto the front page of our newspapers. It cannot harm the Republican Party and will be cleansing to the national Democratic Party in the end. ELIZABETH TILTON, Cambridge, Mass.

Facts and Comments in a Newspaper

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was most interested to read your article entitled, "British Editors Give Views on Temperance in Newspapers," and would say that, if I was commenting on this subject, I should urge further that "facts," as such, are valueless. Paraphrasing St. Paul, one might say: "What are facts?" The only fact worth anything to the newspaper reader is the fact with a comment.

After six years' writing for American newspapers, I have come to the conclusion that the reason the American reader "only reads the headlines" is because the facts are smothered in extraneous detail, but the reasons behind the "fact" are either ignored or sketchy. Why they buy the rest of the paper, except for the comics, is wrapped in mystery.

Three years ago I suggested to a banker who helps to run the finances of the United States a "new" paper, rather than a newspaper. I suggested that nothing, from a conference of the League of Nations to the report of a police court, should be printed without interpretative comment, short and pithy, underneath. The facts above. The comment below. He agreed that the idea was practicable and revolutionary. But I think he feared the revolution!

Journalism in our day is, on certain sides, fast passing out of the hands of the "professionals." The day of the "interpretative artist" is coming. Six years ago I told Frank Munsey in the Steward Building, and his publisher, Ervin Wardman, that the day was not far distant when the editor would have to go to men of wide sociological vision, and with the artistic power to express that vision, and would come away from bald, meaningless "facts."

Since 1919 we have seen a steady trend in that direction in the form of articles by H. G. Wells, Bernard Shaw, etc. "Practical" men laugh at the word "artist." They will now have to think again. No modern paper can do without the artist-interpret—i. e., the man who gives the facts with that clear-visioned comment which alone gives the facts vitality. SHAW DESMOND, London, Eng.

"A Larger View of the Teacher Question"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in a recent issue of the MONITOR, entitled "A Larger View of the Teacher Question," was recently brought to my attention. Such editorials are most helpful in creating public opinion in favor of well-paid and well-trained teachers.

The success of the public school depends so greatly upon its teachers and principals that anything affecting their morale is a point to be thoughtfully considered. We appreciate your co-operation.

JOY ELMER MORGAN, Editor, Journal of the National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

The Press of the World

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Church Unity

THE united Protestant congregations of the summer have dissolved, as they do annually. 157 their place as the divided sects, working apart and destined to continue apart during the balance of the year. Lay people, both within and without the churches, have become so accustomed to the spectacle of what might be called "alternating Christianity" that they think little about it. In spite of the published figures of denominational reports, which often show gains; many observers wonder whether the increases noted are not more a matter of bookkeeping than of growing interest.

The conviction is becoming general that the spasmodic and scattered efforts of various Protestant churches, which appear to be in competition with one another, are not the best method of advancing the cause which these organizations hold in common.

It is an encouraging sign that the effort to attain Christian unity is to be renewed. A great conference is projected at Lausanne, Swit., next year, when the Protestant Christians of the world are to set themselves toward attainment of the unity which has become their conspicuous lack.—Boston Globe.

Chinese Readjustment

The "hard facts" of the continuing disturbances in China are so constantly forced on the attention of people living in this country that it is not easy to keep the immediate situation in its proper perspective; to realize that China is passing through a period of readjustment closely parallel to that out of which the Western nations emerged to their present condition; to remember that, in comparison with the periods of disturbance which the Western nations knew—even with their much smaller populations and territories—the time has been very short since China began to try to reorganize herself.

And yet the very fact that it is hard in these times to keep cool and to retain a sense of proportion makes it more than ever urgently necessary to do so.

As things are moving in China now, one of two things is sure to happen. The more level-headed and far-sighted among both the Chinese and the foreigners will assert themselves and keep the control in their own hands—as they can if they choose—so that the rest of the period of readjustment both in domestic affairs and in Sino-foreign relations can be worked-through on a basis of mutual fairness and without utter disaster to both sides. Or the extremists on both sides will carry the day—and bring ruin to all concerned.

The chief burden of responsibility rests on the more reasonable ones on both sides. They are in the majority, and if they choose they can keep control.—Peking Leader.

The Irish Language

We exist, to the east of us the center of a world empire, where over 40,000,000 speak a world language, and to the west of us, the mightiest state in the world, where over 110,000,000 speak the same language. With these two countries, Great Britain and the United States, are our most intimate associations. The language their people speak is the language that nineteen out of twenty of our people have spoken all their lives. It gives them access to a gigantic literature, in which almost every human activity has been reflected, either in original work or in translation. That is its cultural pull. Its economic pull is as great. Our trade is almost entirely with the people who speak that world language.

Languages grow and maintain their lives partly by a spiritual vitality and partly because they have a material or economic basis for their existence. . . . To what extent can those who desire a revival of the Irish language rely upon either of these two factors being in existence to aid them? . . . Would a great poet, a great dramatist, a great novelist, speaking both Irish and English, choose to write in a language spoken by 200,000,000 people or would he choose to write in a language spoken by a few hundreds of thousands? We have to ask ourselves these questions.—Irish Statesman.

German Air Traffic

During the course of the past two years German air traffic has made extraordinary advance. Considerable improvement has been made in the technical and mechanical equipment of all machines, resulting in much greater air security and flying efficiency. The number of large towns that are now linked up in a system of airways is considerably more than in 1923 and is constantly being augmented. The total length of the airways in 1923 was 3400 kilometers; in 1924, 7000 kilometers, and in 1925 no less than 28,000 kilometers, which latter equals 40 per cent of the total length of the German State Railways. The number of companies operating air services has grown from six in 1923 to fifty-six in 1925. Of this number over one-third were operated from Berlin. Of the companies operating in 1925, thirty-eight confined their flights within the borders of Germany, whilst the remainder extended their journey lines to other countries.—Hamburger Fremdenblatt.

Passing of the "Hick"

There are "hicks" left, but this is the last generation of them in the United States. The young people are availing themselves of their advantages. They no longer dwell in a wilderness. They are cut off from nothing. The urchins in the small town and the city are pretty much the same. They are both widely traveled and well informed. Fifty miles are not too far to go to the movies; any country woman will drive 100 miles for a hat. The country people are no longer abashed by the inferiority complex. Why should they be?

So "hicks" becomes meaningless. A "hick" was a man who did not know straight up. He's passing. Soon he'll be gone. Alas, poor Yorick!—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Molasses and Vinegar

On the fifteenth of last month the French Government paid to the Chancellor of Exchequer in London £2,000,000, being the half-yearly installment of £4,000,000 to be paid by France to Great Britain annually in liquidation of the war debt, under the Peret-Chalmers agreement. There was also a further £2,000,000 paid by the Italian Government as the second installment payable under the Italian War Debt Funding Agreement of June 27, last.

This makes £8,000,000 annually, or \$39,000,000 at the par of exchange. It is not a great deal of money compared with the amount owing to Great Britain by her Allies, which may be taken roughly at rather more than twice her debt to the United States. It is at least \$39,000,000 better than nothing and it illustrates a homely proverb, "You can catch more flies with molasses than vinegar."

Under the Berenger agreement with France we are really asking from that country not war advances but the amount, with interest, advanced to her since the armistice. We have not begun to collect; the ever-changing French Premiers seem scared of the political effect of such a payment upon a Chamber of Deputies split into a score of factions and degenerating into squabbles. We are not making much progress with our debt collection, perhaps because we have made so much fuss about it. The Englishman, in press and public speeches, does about a hundredth part of our talking, but he has an uncanny way of getting results.—Wall Street Journal.

How to Get Coal

We are told that the fundamental necessity of the country is cheap coal. We agree. The question is how to get it. You will not get it without reconstruction and amalgamation of the mines, that crying need of three years on which the Samuel Report chiefly dwells. We will not get cheap coal without a conciliatory and honest settlement, promoting the efficiency of the industry and assuring its peace for at least five years. You will get cheap coal by a smoldering truce certain to smother the worst of renewed struggles within another five or six years. The owners cannot put back the clock of years. London Observer.